The Society for Old Testament Study

# BOOK LIST
# 1959

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# BOOK LIST, 1959

A protracted succession of severe domestic difficulties has seriously hindered the work of editing this issue of the *Book List*. In the circumstances, I have probably overlooked a considerable number of works which ought to have been included. For these omissions, and for the delay in publication, I now apologize to all concerned. I shall be glad to have my attention drawn to works which have escaped my notice, so that they may be included in the 1960 issue.

I wish to record my gratitude for the co-operation of the members of the *Book List* Panel and also to others who have helped in various ways. My colleagues, Professor C. K. Barrett, Professor T. W. Thacker, and the Revd. D. R. Jones have contributed reviews ; and bibliographical details have been supplied by Professors H. Cazelles, E. Hammershaimb, and R. de Langhe, and by the staff of B. H. Blackwell of Oxford. The Revd. A. W. Kay has generously compiled the Index. As in previous years, I am deeply indebted to the Printer for his unfailing helpfulness.

University of Durham. G. W. ANDERSON.

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| C.K.B. | = | C. K. Barrett | W.D.McH. | = | W. D. McHardy |
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| S.H.H. | = | S. H. Hooke | M.W. | = | M. Wallenstein |

## GENERAL

VON ALLMEN, J.-J. (ed. by) : *Vocabulary of the Bible*, with an introduction by H. H. Rowley. 1958. Pp. 480. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 30s 0d.).

The French edition of this book was noted in Book List, 1955, pp. 45f. The English edition was translated from the second French edition (1956) and contains a foreword by H. H. Rowley. Translators and publishers are to be thanked for making available to the English public a book that is scholarly and stimulating. A.S.H.

BIČ, M. and SOUČEK, J. B. (ed. by) : *Biblická Konkordance*, parts 12-14. Lidé-Nedaleko. 1958. Pp. 80 each part. (Edice Kalich, Prague ; agents, Artia Ltd., 30 Smečky, Prague. Price Kčs. 10.50, or $1.10 each part).

This Czech Concordance (on which see *Book List*, 1955, p. 4 ; 1956, p. 3 ; 1957, p. 4 ; 1958, p. 3) steadily pursues its way towards completion, though the end is not yet in sight. Would that it might inspire a similar English Concordance, which would give us in a single volume more than is at present available in one book. H.H.R.

CAZELLES, H. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément.* Fasc. xxxi. (Mythe-Noeldeke). 1958. Cols. 257-512. (Letouzey et Ané, Paris. Price : 19s. 0d.).

In this fascicle H. Cazelles finishes his article on Myth in the Old Testament. Two Babylonian monarchs (Nabonidus and Nebuchadnezzar) are the subjects of articles by P. Garelli and M. Leibovici respectively. The article on Navigation in antiquity is a trifle disappointing, since it does no more than supplement the article by H. Lesetre in the original *Dictionnaire de la Bible*. It gives no help regarding the interesting problems raised by Acts xxvii. R. Bagatti supplies an up-to-date account of recent excavations in Nazareth, and J. Schmitt discusses the Nazareth inscription that excited so much interest on its publication in 1930. Nehemiah and Ezra are treated at moderate length by A. Lefevre. J. Seynaeve in an article extending over nearly fifty columns determines the scriptural teaching of Cardinal Newman, more especially on inspiration. He published in 1953 his thesis entitled *Cardinal Newman's Doctrine of Holy Scripture* (see *Book List*, 1954, pp. 71-72) of which the present article is a summary. Nineveh as a topic has been divided among three authors, of whom M. Rutten writes on the site and excavations, E. Cavaignac on its history and E. Largement on its libraries. There are short biographical notices of E. H. Naville, Eberhard and Erwin Nestle, J. Nikel and T. Noeldeke (the last unfortunately left unfinished pending the issue of the next fascicle. J.M.T.B.

*Eretz Israel. Archaeological, Historical and Geographical Studies. Volume Five. Dedicated to Professor Benjamin Mazar on his Fiftieth Birthday.* 1958. Pp. 259 (in Hebrew) + 97 (in English) + 26 plates + portrait + numerous drawings, maps and plans. (Israel Exploration Society and the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, with the assistance of the Bialik Institute).

This scholarly and well produced volume contains two sections, the one, comprising 36 studies, in Hebrew (with English summaries), and the other, comprising 11 studies, in English (with Hebrew summaries). The studies which have a direct bearing on the Old Testament in the Hebrew section are : ' On Some Historical References in the Bible ' ( N. H. Tur-Sinai) ; ' The Bearing of Psalm 81 upon the Problem of Exodus ' (S. E. Loewenstamm) ; ' The Ark of the Covenant and the Cherubs ' (M. Haran) ; ' The Dial of Ahaz ' (Y. Yadin) ; ' Jachin and Boaz ' (S. Yeivin) ; ' " Slag " and " Tin " in the First Chapter of Isaiah ' (S. Abramski) ; ' The House of Eliakim, a Family of Royal Stewards ' (H. J. Katzenstein) ; ' *Hemmah haqqinim habba'im mehammath 'abhi bheth-rekhabh* ' (I Ch. ii. 55) (S. Talmon) ; ' The Return from Babylon, its Time and Scope ' (J. Liver) ; ' En-Dor ' (Z. Kallai-Kleinmann) ; ' Bet Dagon and Gedereth-Kidron, Eltekeh and Ekron ' (M. Naor) ; ' Tamar and the Roads to Elath ' (Y. Aharoni) ; ' The Date of the " Limes Palestinae " ' (M. Avi-Yonah) ; ' Meša (A Study of Certain Features of Old Hebrew Dialects) ' (S. Morag) ; ' Some Manifestations of Milra' Tendency in Hebrew ' (I. Yeivin). The studies with a direct bearing on the Old Testament in the English section are : ' Was the Age of Solomon without Monumental Art ?' (W. F. Albright) ; ' Indo-European and Hebrew Epic ' (C. H. Gordon) ; ' Geographical Problems ' (G. R. Driver) ; ' The Biblical Institution of Deror in the Light of Akkadian Documents ' (J. Levy) ; ' In Search of Nimrod ' (E. A. Speiser) ; 'An Unrecognized Allusion to Kings Pekah and Hoshea of Israel ' (H. L. Ginsberg). M.W.

FOERSTER, W. and QUELL, G. : *Lord,* translated from the German with additional notes by H. P. Kingdon (Bible Key Words from Gerhard Kittel's *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament,* No. VIII). 1958. Pp. xiv + 122. (Adam and Charles Black, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

This is a notable addition to the series Bible Key Words initiated by the late Professor J. R. Coates. The article in *T.W.z.N.T.* of which this is a translation is in five parts, four by W. Foerster, viz., I ' The Meaning of the word *Kyrios* ' ; II ' Gods and Rulers as *Kyrioi* ' ; IV ' " Lord " in Late Judaism ' ; and V ' *Kyrios* in the New Testament '. Section III, ' The Old Testament Name for God ', is by G. Quell. It is this last mentioned section which is of quite unusual value for Old Testament scholars, though the whole article is of very great interest. Quell's discussion of the meaning of the Tetragrammaton and the way in which it was represented in Greek and of the use of the word *'adhônāi* as the

usual Qerê of Yahweh in the Massoretic text provides an indispensable supplement to Baudissin's great book *Kyrios* and in part a criticism of it. Sections 9 and 10 in Quell's contribution are most important for the Biblical theologian and are full of original and challenging comments. Unfortunately the translation is not impeccable. On p. 65, e.g., *Gott der Väter* and *Vätergötter* are translated as ' God the Father ' and ' Father-gods ' ! N.W.P.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VI, Lieferungen 10, 11, 12, 13. 1958. Pp. 256. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 4.60 each Lieferung).

In Lieferung 10 there is a long article by Hauck and Schulz on *pornē* and its cognates, of which the sections on Old Testament and Late Judaism are of special interest to Old Testament scholars. In the article on *potamos* by Rengstorf there is a short section on *river* in the Old Testament and at the end a long and valuable section on the River Jordan.

Lieferung 11 contains an article on *praüs* which treats briefly of *'anaw* and *'ani*. The long article on *presbys* and its cognates by Bornkamm has a section on the *elders* (*zeḳenim*) in the Old Testament. In the article on *pro* by Reicke there is reference to the theological bearing of the expressions *beterem* and *liphene*, while something of interest will be found in Rengstorf's article on *prothymos*.

In Lieferung 12 Stählin in his article on *prokopē* devotes space to discuss the concept of the movement of the *Heilsgeschichte* towards a goal. The article on *prosēlytos* by Kuhn, in addition to discussion of the whole subject of proselytes, has a useful treatment of the Hebrew conception of the *ger* and the *toshabh*. The article on *proskoptō, proskomma*, etc., gives Stählin the opportunity to treat briefly of the Hebrew analogues and in particular of the theological conception of the *mishkol*. Greeven, dealing with *proskyneo*, has a short section on the Hebrew words for ' to worship '.

Lieferung 13 begins with a section on *prosōpon* by Lohse which contains a short treatment of *panim* and also a discussion of the conception ' the face of God '. The main part of the Lieferung is occupied by a long article on *prophētēs* and its cognates by Krämer, Rendtorff, Meyer, and Friedrich which is not yet complete. The Old Testament scholar will turn to the treatment of *nabhi'* and the other Hebrew designations of the prophet by Rendtorff. N.W.P.

GALLING, K. (ed. by) : *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. 3 Auflage, Band II, Lieferungen 26-42, Cols. 353-1924+Plates and maps+pp. XXXII. Band III, Lieferungen 43-54, Cols. 1-1152+Plates and maps. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tubingen. Subscription price : D.M. 4.20 each Lieferung).

The Lieferungen noted above extend from *Eiferopfer* to *Karl V* and include many articles on important Old Testament subjects. Much new material is here conveniently and reliably summarised. G.W.A.

HEMPEL, J. and ROST, L. : *Von Ugarit nach Qumran : Beiträge zur Alttestamentlichen und altorientalischen Forschung Otto Eissfeldt zum* 1 *September,* 1957, *dargebracht von Freunden und Schülern,* herausgegeben in Zusammenarbeit mit W. F. Albright, W. Baumgartner, J. Lindblom und H. H. Rowley (B.-Z. A. W. 77). 1958. Pp. 304. (Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 40).

Essays in honour of Eissfeldt's 70th birthday by a team of twenty-three international scholars are collected in this book. As the title indicates, there is no close controlling theme ; but, on the other hand, several of the present trends and interests of Old Testament scholarship are reflected in the essays. Two are based on traditio-historical investigation, one a study of the David-Michal story (Stoebe) and the other an attempt to define the period within which the idea of the Rachel and Leah tribes came into being (Mowinckel). Distrust of a too rigid literary analysis of the Pentateuch is reflected in an essay on the divine names in the Balaam stories (von Pákozdy). A study of some difficult passages in Isaiah (Driver) uses the evidence of cognate languages and the ancient versions to defend the Massoretic text where possible. Qumran is represented by two essays, one on the occurrence of a present-future tense (Meyer) and one on the identity of the sect (Rowley). An essay on lexicography (Baumgartner) also lays the Qumran material under contribution. L.H.B.

HUMBERT, P. : *Opuscules d' un hébraïsant,* with a preface by W. Baumgartner. (Mémoires de l' Université de Neuchâtel, xxvi.) 1958. Pp. 228+Portrait. (Secrétariat de l Université, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. fr. 20).

Few volumes of papers already published are likely to receive as warm a welcome as this attractive collection of thirteen essays by Professor Humbert, ranging in date from 1924 to 1955 and in subject from linguistic studies of *hineni, hineni eleka, bara', qana', pa'al, zar* and *nokri, samaḥ* and *gil,* and *'ebyon,* to interpretations of Genesis i, Psalm civ, Ruth, and Job, and a critical appraisal of Renan. Rich stores of learning are here presented with precision and grace. Professor Baumgartner contributes a biographical preface ; and a bibliography of the author's writings is appended. G.W.A.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk exegetisk årsbok,* xxii.-xxiii. (Odeberg Festskrift.) 1958. Pp. 290 with portrait. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : SW. kr. 15).

This special double number is a presentation volume to Professor H. Odeberg and reflects in its contents the wide range of his learning. The contributions are arranged in the following sections : Synoptic Gospels ; Fourth Gospel ; Acts of the Apostles ; Epistles ; Extra-canonical literature and Jewish exegesis ; Old Testament. The last named contains only two : G. Gerleman on ' Struktur und Eigenart der Hebräischen Sprache ' and I. Engnell on ' Die Urmenschvorstellung und das Alte Testament '. Other essays which will

be of special interest to readers of the *Book List* are: B. Noack on ' Qumran and the Book of Jubilees ' ; T. Arvedson on the *Hodayot :* G. Lindeskog on Buber's teaching about faith ; H. Ljungman on a Sifre text bearing on Matthew xi. 18f. ; and E. Starfelt on Landau's theory about *gezera shawa.* The essays are in Swedish, Norwegian, German, and English. G.W.A.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk exegetisk årsbok* xxiv. 1959. Pp. 170+50 (supplement). (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. kr. 10).

The high quality of this annual is fully maintained in this latest issue. J. H. Grønbaek writes on eschatology in the teaching of the prophets of judgement (German). Y. Yadin contributes an illustrated report on the fourth season of excavations at Hazor (English). H. Ringgren discusses *gnosis* in the Qumran texts (Swedish). W. G. Kümmel writes on future and present eschatology in the primitive church (Swedish). B. Gerhardsson gives an account of a Greek MS Lectionary in the Library of Uppsala University (German) ; and L. Cervall describes a Greek MS Lectionary of the Old Testament in Linköping Diocesan Library (French). There are reviews of important new books, and a very useful survey (to which I. Engnell contributes an introduction) of literature on the Old Testament (Swedish). The supplement (Symbolae Biblicae Upsalienses 16) contains translations into Swedish of the Gospel of Truth and the Gospel of Thomas by T. Säve-Söderbergh. G.W.A.

SCHMIDT, K. L., KLEINKNECHT, H., KUHN, K. G., VON RAD, G. : *Basileia,* translated from the German with additional notes by H. P. Kingdon (Bible Key Words from Gerhard Kittel's *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament,* No. VII). 1958. Pp. xiv+62 (Adam and Charles Black, London. Price : 8s. 6d.).

In this new volume in the series Bible Key Words three of the chapters are of particular concern to Old Testament Scholars, viz., II ' *Melek* and *Malkûth* in the Old Testament ' (by G. von Rad) ; III ' *Malkûth Shāmayim* in Rabbinic Literature ' (by K. G. Kuhn) ; and ' Basileia (*tou theou*) in Hellenistic Judaism ' (by K. L. Schmidt). Brief as von Rad's contribution is, it is most useful, in anticipation of the publication in English of his *Old Testament Theology,* to have here his views on the nature of the Hebrew monarchy, on the relation between the Davidic monarchy and the Messianic hope, and on the vexed question of the Kingship of Yahweh, in discussing which he aligns himself with von Gall's criticism of Mowinckel's views which the latter in part retracted. It is useful to be reminded in Kuhn's contribution that in late Judaism there were two uncorrelated lines of thought about the Kingship of God in one of which religion was determined by nationality, while in the other man stands before God simply as an individual able to accept or reject God's Kingship by a free act of will. N.W.P.

*Studia theologica cura ordinum Scandinavicorum edita.* Vol. XI, fasc. ii. (1957), 1958. Pp. 72. Vol. XII fasc. i. (1958), 1958. Pp. 108. Vol. XII, fasc. ii. (1958), 1958. Pp. 102. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : by subscription, Sw. kr. 15 each vol. or Sw. kr. 10 each fascicle).

XI, ii. contains an exegetical study of Isaiah i. by L. G. Rignell who claims that there is a close relation between the chapter and parts of Deuteronomy, particularly xxviii.-xxxii. J. P. Asmussen contributes an article on sacral prostitution in the Old Testament. XII i. contains nothing of direct interest to the *Alttestamentler :* but P. Winter's short study of Luke i., ii adduces many Old Testament parallels. In XII ii. there is an interesting study by F. Willesen of the *yalid* in Hebrew society. G.W.A.

THOMAS, D. W. : *The Hebrew Bible since Claude Montefiore* (Claude Montefiore Centenary Lecture). 1958. Pp. 18 (Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London. Price : 2s. 6d.).

In this lecture the formidable task of indicating the development of the critical study of the Hebrew Bible since Montefiore's Hibbert Lectures is handled with skill and judgement. Examples are given of the wide range of external evidence now available, of the light shed on our knowledge in different departments of Old Testament study, and also of the limits and dangers of the use of such evidence. A most valuable survey. G.W.A.

THOMSEN, P. : *Die Palästina-Literatur : eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren– und Sachregister,* ed. by O. Eissfeldt and L. Rost. Vol. A, Lieferung 2. 1958. Pp. 272. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 36).

This is the second issue of the volume covering the years 1878-1894 (see *Book List,* 1957, p. 14), containing more than 4,500 entries in the field of History and Archaeology. The volume will be completed in a third issue, which will be devoted to Geography and kindred fields. The immense labour which the late Dr. Thomsen devoted to the compilation of these bibliographical volumes rendered a great service to scholars everywhere, and will continue to facilitate the research of others. H.H.R.

## EDUCATIONAL

*ACKROYD, P. R. : *The People of the Old Testament.* 1959. Pp. 272+IV plates+27 drawings+5 maps. (Christophers, London. Price : 15s. 0d. ; School Edition, 12s. 6d.).

This general introduction to the Old Testament can be recommended unreservedly : it will appeal especially to the interested Sixth Former, to students in Training Colleges, and to all who want a readable, reliable, and intelligent history of the people who produced the Old Testament Scriptures. It is simply and lucidly written and is not overloaded with detail ; the critical positions adopted are cautious and conservative ; the selection of material is highly judicious ; the scholarship is impeccable and unobtrusive. After an account of the beginnings and the period of the kingdoms and before

dealing with the post-exilic period the author includes a section 'Looking back and looking forward' in which he treats of the ancient traditions of Israel in Genesis and in the account of the Exodus and of the deuteronomic history and the work of the Chronicler, an unconventional and interesting arrangement. The book is attractively produced and illustrated, and reasonably priced. L.A.P.

## ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

*Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, vol. XXXII-XXXIII (1952-4). *The Excavation at Herodian Jericho*, 1951, *conducted by the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem*, by James B. Pritchard, with contributions by Sherman E. Johnson and George C. Miles. 1958. Pp. xi+58+66 plates. (A.S.O.R., New Haven, Conn. Price: $7.50).

This report on one large building in the vicinity of the impressive facade and ornamental gardens feasibly associated with Herod the Great on the Wadi Qelt just west of modern Jericho is of limited scope and interest. It is suggested that the building itself, to judge by the baths and hypocaust, was most probably a bath-house with gymnasium rather than a palace or mansion. This building, on the evidence of pottery and coins, is associated with the early Herodian period, specifically with the reign of Archelaus (4 B.C.—6 A.D.). There is an earlier, Chalcolithic, stratum on the site, which was later occupied to a limited extent by the Arabs. Appendices on Arabic and Roman coins have been given respectively by G. C. Miles and S. E. Johnson. J.G.

MICHAUD, H.: *Sur la pierre et l'argile. Inscriptions hébraïques et Ancien Testament.* (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique No. 10.) 1958. Pp. 128+X plates+34 figures. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price: Sw. frs. 5.70).

This book gives an account of the principal inscriptions in Hebrew on hard materials; papyri, the Qumran material, and coins are excluded. The book is intended to be an elementary introduction, for ordinary readers, to the bearing of some of these inscriptions on the Old Testament; there are adequate notes, a bibliography, nineteen plates and thirty-four figures. J.N.S.

PARROT, A.: *Samaria the Capital of the Kingdom of Israel* (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, No. 7), trans. by S. H. Hooke. 1958. Pp. 144+12 plates+XXXIII figures. (S.C.M. Press, Ltd., London. Price: 10s. 6d.).

This book was originally published in 1955 (see *Book List*, 1956, p. 15). It contains a clear, concise history of the kingdom of Israel, and an account of Israelite Samaria in the light of archaeology, Samaria in the Assyrian, Babylonian, Hellenistic and Roman periods, and the relationship between Samaria and John the Baptist. It is well written, uses fully the Biblical and archaeological evidence, throws interesting light on the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament, and gives valuable background material for Old Testament and New Testament and for the first Christian missionary enterprise. J.N.S.

PARROT, A. : *Babylon and the Old Testament* (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, No. 8), trans. by B. E. Hooke. 1958. Pp. 166+13 plates+LIV figures. (S.C.M. Press, Ltd., London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

This book was originally published in French in 1956 (see *Book List*, 1958, p. 13). It gives an interesting history of Babylon based on exploration and on Old Testament references, taking account of Wiseman's publication of the chronicles of the Chaldean kings, and reflects the author's first-hand knowledge of the site and his usual careful research. J.N.S.

*THOMAS, D. W. (ed. by) : *Documents from Old Testament Times* translated with Introductions and Notes by Members of the Society for Old Testament Study. 1958. Pp. xxvi +302. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, London. Price : 18s. 0d.).

The Scholarship of Professor Winton Thomas and his collaborators, and the enterprise of Messrs. Thomas Nelson, have most happily combined to give all readers who are interested in the background of the Old Testament a book which, if the cliché may be forgiven, is worth its weight in gold. The two splendid volumes edited by Professor James Pritchard, though far from dear for what they give, are somewhat beyond the means of most students ; but the very moderate price of this book brings it within the reach of all.

The aim of this book, published under the auspices of the Society for Old Testament Study, is, in the words of its editor, ' to meet the needs more particularly of teachers of Scripture in schools, of the clergy, and of others who are not professional scholars.' It contains a well-chosen selection of non-biblical documents illustrating the background of the history and religion of Israel. The cuneiform documents include extracts from the Epic of Creation and the Gilgamesh Epic, newly translated and annotated by Mr. Kinnier Wilson ; several historical documents, religious and commercial texts, all newly translated and annotated by competent scholars. There is a useful selection from Egyptiam texts. Dr. John Gray has translated represented extracts from the difficult Ras Shamra Texts ; and some of the most recently discovered Aramaic documents are here made available to students. The only omission, if it is not unreasonable to ask for more when so much has been given, is that Hittite texts are not represented. There is a useful chronological table, and 16 excellent illustrations. This admirably produced aid to the study of the Old Testament should, and will undoubtedly, receive a wide welcome. S.H.H.

TUFNELL, O. : *Lachish IV (Tell ed-Duweir) : The Bronze Age.* 2 volumes : text and plates. 1958. Pp. 352+20 figures (Vol. 1) ; 87 plates+9 plans (Vol. 2). (Published for the Wellcome Trust by the Oxford University Press, London. Price : £8 8s. 0d.).

This is the fourth and last full report on the excavation of Lachish undertaken, but unfortunately uncompleted, by the late J. L. Starkey, and concerns the early periods of occupation. The material from the caves in the rock-spur running N.W

from the mound, which served as dwellings in the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Ages and as tombs in the Middle Bronze Age, is published and compared with the pottery and artifacts from E. B. sites, especially from Tell Beit Mirsim, Tell Far ' a in the Wadi Ghazzeh, and Jericho. Apart from this matter, the Bronze Age at Lachish is known only from the outer defences, three levels of a temple in the Middle Bronze fosse, and from a limited sector opened at the N.E. edge of the mound. In the last sector three levels are distinguished, the remains of which are studied comparatively, the results being summarized in a chronological chart (p. 67). In addition to ample illustrations in the text, a whole volume of plates is appended, and there are various specialized studies, particularly a chapter on inscriptions by Dr. Diringer, which will primarily interest O.T. scholars. With these volumes Miss Tufnell brings her sterling work on Lachish to a worthy conclusion.

J.G.

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Bar-Deroma, H. : *Wezeh Gevul Haares. The True Boundaries of the Holy Land according to the Sources* (in Hebrew). 1958. Pp. 30+808+74 plates+1 detached map. (B.E.R. Publishing, Jerusalem).

This book, the title of which is drawn from Ezek. xlvii. 15, embodies a very detailed piece of research concerning the boundaries of the Holy Land based on a wealth of Hebrew sources as well as numerous non-Hebrew sources. In it the author endeavours to present the boundaries of the country as conceived in ancient times, before they were (in the author's view) distorted through prejudice or unwillingly through ignorance. In the first of its six chapters the problem of the country's boundaries in general is dealt with, and it is shown that the boundaries mentioned in Gen. xv. 8, and no others, are those assumed by the minds of the Jews throughout the ages. In its succeeding three chapters a minute account of the southern, northern, and eastern boundaries is given, after which comes an elaborate chapter containing well over three hundred pages, which forms a full study in its own right. Apart from the reinforcement it gives to the views already expressed, it expounds the well-known *Beraitha* concerning the boundaries of the Holy Land in its various versions as recorded in the *Yerushalmi*, *Siphre* and *Tosephta*. The last chapter treats of the *Beraitha*, attributed to the Tannaitic Period, about the seven seas and the four rivers encompassing the country.

The book, magnificently produced, and containing four detailed indices, deserves attention for its entirely independent views which are argued with erudition. M.W.

Buis, P. : *Josias* (Témoins de Dieu, 16) 1958. Pp. 120. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Frs. 270).

In eight chapters the author sketches a mainly convincing picture of king Josiah and his times. As in the previous volumes of this popular and useful series, the narrative is straightforward, eschews controversy and discussion (though based on modern work of all confessions), and is aimed at the

' intelligent layman '. The materials used are biblical, being mainly those in the books of Kings and Chronicles, helped out by Deuteronomy and Jeremiah. Any imaginative reconstruction is restrained, and the book may usefully be read by scholars, not least as a lesson in how to present material intelligently and intelligibly. There is a short bibliography (where the I.C.C. of Montgomery and Gehman is incorrectly cited). D.R.Ap-T.

Du Buit, M. : *Géographie de la Terre Sainte* 2 vols. 1958. Pp. 238 (Vol. 1)+18 maps (Vol. 2). (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Frs. 1,200).

The first volume of this useful supplement of the ' Bible de Jérusalem ' is divided into two parts. The first concerns the physical geography of Palestine and Transjordan and the influence of the regional peculiarities on the sociology of the inhabitants. The second part is devoted to historical geography. Here the author limits himself practically to the Biblical period, taking Biblical texts as the basis of his elucidation of local communications and settlements. This treatment will be of definite service to the student and explorer alike, though the larger historical range of Sir George Adam Smith's work gives a more lasting impression of the relationship of the geography of Palestine to Biblical history. A topographical index with Biblical references and brief notes of archaeological and topographical research is also most useful. Volume 2 contains 18 loose political and contour maps. J.G.

Busch, F–O. : *The Five Herods*, trans. by E. W. Dickes, 1958. Pp. 192+19 illustrations+1 map. (Robert Hale, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

This is not a textbook, for much of it is imaginative reconstruction and imaginary conversation ; it is rather a personal retelling of the story of the Herods by one who has made a serious study of their lives and times. Herr Busch has produced a most reasonable book. W.D.McH.

Join-Lambert, M. : *Jerusalem*, trans. by C. Haldane. (Ancient Cities and Temples.) 1958, pp. 224, including 134 plates. (Elek Books, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

The inaugural volume of a series on ancient cities and temples published in conjunction with Putnam's of New York and the Ryerson Press of Canada. It is translated by C. Haldane and sumptuously illustrated with photographs, maps, charts, and reproduced prints (the ' Seal of Jazaniah ', plate 28, is printed from the wrong side of the negative). The book contains a popular history of the city from earliest times to 1187 A.D., using evidence from the Bible, archaeology, and pilgrims' accounts, but without any critical study of the sources. It is well written and translated, and easy to read. J.N.S.

Perowne, S. : *The Later Herods : The Political Background of the New Testament*. 1958. Pp. xvi+216+43 plates and 3 maps. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

This is a sequel to the author's earlier work, *The Life and Times of Herod the Great* (Book List, 1957, pp. 24f.) but it is also

quite different, for the story of the Herodian family with its dynastic rivalries and religious feuds lacks a strong central figure and is best regarded, as the sub-title indicates, as an account of the political background of the New Testament. Mr. Perowne has produced a well-written book, adorned with carefully chosen and beautifully reproduced plates.

W.D.McH.

TÄUBLER, E. : *I Biblische Studien : Die Epoche der Richter* (Herausgegeben von Hans-Jürgen Zobel). 1958. Pp. xvi+320. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 33 ; bound, DM. 37).

Eugen Täubler (d. 1953) was predominantly an ancient historian, but was trained also in classical and oriental philology and archaeology ; it was only in his later years that he devoted himself to Old Testament Studies. Whereas the period of the Judges is commonly treated as a preparatory prelude to the establishment of the Israelite kingdom, Täubler maintains that it would more fitly be described as the period of the free tribes, bound together, not in any kind of *Ämterstaat*, but in what may be designated as a *Personenverbandstaat* based on kinship. This period had many literary types, but most characteristic of it was the *novelle* which in some cases received a later theocratizing form. He deals with the historical problems of his period with great care and considers the term *'ibrim-Habiru* to have designated those who lived on the *bank* (of the middle Euphrates) ; likewise he gives much attention to the geographical questions which lie in the line of his inquiries and (of importance for his own line of interpretation) he identifies the Yenoam of the last line of Menephta's inscription with the Janoha (Janoah) of. Jos. xvi. 6f. which lies some seven miles south-east of Shechem. Not all his conclusions will be accepted, but he has a fresh and stimulating way of dealing with problems of interpretation which have caused much discussion ; and, when we note that he takes within his field of survey, not only the narratives of the Book of Judges, but the utterances concerning the tribes in Gen. xlix, we may concede that he has ample room in which to operate. This book will renew discussion on many subjects in a field of investigation in which the evidences are extremely difficult to control. J.M.

WELLHAUSEN, J. : *Israelitische und Jüdische Geschichte.* (9th Edition). 1958. Pp. 372. (Verlag Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin. Price : DM. 14.80).

The student of Israel's history will always be indebted to the analytical method of Wellhausen, but the reprinting of this *Geschichte* serves rather to remind us of the great amount of new source material and new methods of historiography that have come to us during the last fifty years. A.S.H.

## TEXT AND VERSIONS

HANHART, R. and KAPPLER, W. : *Septuaginta. Vetus Testamentum Graecum auctoritate Societatis Litterarum Gottingensis editum, Vol. IX, fasc.* 2. *Maccabaeorum Liber II.* 1959. Pp. 116. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 14.50 ; by subscription, DM. 12.30).

The editor of I Macc. (published in 1936), Werner Kappler,

left behind on his death the manuscript form of his reconstructed edition of II Macc., and the *apparatus criticus*, and this was revised by Robert Hanhart, and is now published as the second fascicle of volume IX of the Göttingen LXX. The work follows the usual pattern of this extremely important edition and, obviously, will be included in the library of every serious Biblical student. The S.O.T.S. congratulates the Göttingen Society on the speedy appearance of its LXX, and on its ability to recruit a succession of very fine scholars to take the lead in this work. B.J.R.

HERKLOTS, H. G. G. : *How the Bible Came to Us : Its Texts and Versions.* 1959. Pp. 190+8 plates (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Price : 3s. 6d.).

This is a revised edition of the book published in 1954, under the title *Back to the Bible,* and reviewed in *Book List,* 1955, p. 42 (cf. 1957, p. 27). The additions are an expansion of the chapter dealing with the Qumran Scrolls (but still giving prominence to datings not now widely held), and an excellent new chapter on modern translations. D.R.J.

ROTH, C. : *The Aberdeen Codex of the Hebrew Bible.* (Aberdeen University Studies, No. 138). 1958. Pp. 38+25 plates. (Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, for the University of Aberdeen. Price : 21s. 0d.).

MS 23 in the University Library, Aberdeen, is a Hebrew Bible ' of exquisite penmanship ' as Dr. Johnson described it in 1773. Written in a Sephardi hand on 388 vellum leaves it was completed in A.D. 1494. In this well-produced, well-illustrated book Dr. Roth provides a full introduction to the manuscript. He concludes from its binding, calligraphy, and illuminations that its place of origin was Naples, and he gives a very reasonable reconstruction of its genesis and early history, showing that though the writing was done by a Spanish exile the decoration is Christian. We commend warmly the enlightened policy of the University of Aberdeen in providing so useful a handbook. W.D.McH.

SCHREINER, J. : *Septuaginta-Massora des Buches der Richter : Eine textkritische Studie* (Anelecta Biblica 7). 1957. Pp. xii+138. (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome. Price : 5.50).

The introduction to this most valuable study contains a brief historical survey of the ' two-fold ' Greek text of Judges and recent modifications of the theory. Despite all predilection for Greek MSS, however, relationship must be established with M.T., and this aim fully justifies the author's collation in the remainder of the book. Variants are classified under the following headings : the use of common words such as pronouns ; the Divine Name ; syntax ; plus and minus readings ; influence of context ; changes due to content and exegesis ; style ; errors and incidental omissions ; doublets ; varying nuances of individual words ; scribal errors ; inner-Greek corruption. B.J.R.

Snaith, N. H. (ed. by) : *Sepher Torah, Nebi' im U-Kethubim.* 1958 Pp. 1366 (The British and Foreign Bible Society, London. Price : 17s. 6d.).

All that can be reasonably expected here is a warm greeting to the British and Foreign Bible Society's long-awaited new edition of the Hebrew Bible by Principal Snaith. It is well produced, printed by the Oxford University Press in an attractive fount, on thin paper tightly bound so that the volume is of convenient size. As is customary with the Society's publications, the edition has no introduction, and the serious student must still turn to the editor's announcement in *Vetus Testamentum*, VII, 2 (April, 1957) pp. 107f, for an all-too-brief account of the edition.

The text shows paragraph divisions and the final massorah for each book, and in both cases divergences are to be found with $BH^3$. A table of Haphtaroth is added.

No doubt the edition will be critically assessed and possibly some shortcomings pointed out. But the Society for O.T. Study welcomes very sincerely this new edition, to replace the rather unsatisfactory Letteris text with which too many theological students of too many generations have tried to work on the set texts of their degree courses. B.J.R.

Wallenstein, M. : *A Dated Tenth Century Hebrew Parchment Fragment from the Cairo Genizah in the Gaster Collection in the John Rylands Library* (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 40, No. 2, March, 1958.) Pp. 551-558 (Manchester University Press and the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Price : 2s. 6d.).

Written on both sides, the fragment contains *recto* a colophon by a Scribe in Gaifa (N.N.E. of Cairo) ' in the year 886 ' (+68=A.D. 954) and *verso* parts of the text of Jer. i. 1-12 in two columns, supplied with Tiberian vowel and accent marks and also Babylonian pointing, both by the same hand. The intrinsic value of the fragment is secondary to its significance as a rare remnant of bi-vocalised texts. Dr. Wallenstein has produced a workmanlike treatment of this important fragment, and we hope that he will make further successful researches into the riches of the Gaster Collection now in the John Rylands Library at Manchester. B.J.R.

## EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

Archer, G. L. Jr., (Translator) : *Jerome's Commentary on Daniel.* 1958. Pp. 190. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids. Price : $3.95).

The translator's reason for undertaking the present work is made sufficiently clear in the first sentence of Dr. Wilbur M. Smith's introduction. ' The most important single work produced by the Church Fathers on any of the prophetic writings of the Old Testament, commenting upon the original Hebrew text, and showing a complete mastery of all the literature of the Church on the subjects touched upon to the time of

composition, is without question St. Jerome's commentary on the Book of Daniel.' Most of the writers on Jerome's exegetical work stress one or more of the three characteristics that make his commentary on Daniel so precious. First, he includes a great variety of factual information ; next, he provides copious details about obscure phases in the history of the ancient world ; lastly, he includes many quotations from early writers whose works are no longer available in their entirety.

Dr. Archer has evidently taken great pains over the version, and a comparison with the text as printed in volume xxv. of the Latin Migne shows that he has given us a faithful rendering. He has also included, in an appendix, his translation of Migne's footnotes to the text. The addition of a few notes of his own and of an index to the proper names would have increased the usefulness of the book. J.M.T.B.

BONHOEFFER, D. : *Creation and Fall : A Theological Interpretation of Genesis* 1-3. Trans. by J. C. Fletcher 1959. Pp. 96. (S.C.M. Press. Price : 8s. 6d.).

This book is the translation of the German work reviewed in the *Book List* for 1956, pp. 41f. In its English dress it will reach a wider circle of readers in this country and be valued as a further revelation of a remarkably penetrating theological mind. The warning should be issued again, however, that this book passes beyond the limits of exegesis proper and, further, delights in paradoxes which can scarcely have been present to the minds of the original writers. They may well be in order, of course, when the question of the theological appropriation of Scripture is raised, as it is in this book. A criticism of Bonhoeffer's theological views, however, would not be in place here. N.W.P.

VAN DEN BORN, A. : *Koningen uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd* (De Boeken van het Oude Testament, Deel IV, Boek II.) 1958. Pp. 238 (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : Fl. 9, by subscription).

In this commentary van den Born recognizes Kings to be the concluding part of the work of the Deuteronomic historian. He is not convinced that in its first form it ended with Josiah's reformation, holding that the fall of the southern monarchy was in the writer's mind from the outset as part of his history. There are, he thinks, a number of even later additions ; e.g., 1 Kings iv. 24 (Heb., v. 4), where the description of Solomon's realm as *kol 'eber hannahar* must come from the Persian period. He justly describes Kings as ' the first comprehensive and synoptic history book that has come down to us from the Ancient Near East ' (p. 11), and finds the author's unifying principle (apart from his general Deuteronomic outlook) in the promise of Nathan to David in 2 Sam. vii. This promise influences the whole history, and although it seems doomed to frustration by the fall of the Davidic monarchy, the last

incident to be recorded —the release of Jehoiachin—is intended as a token that the promise still holds good. There is a useful appendix of thirty-three translations of contemporary documents, from Shalmaneser III's account of the battle of Karkar to the list of Jehoiachin's rations. F.F.B.

Ellison, H. L. : *From Tragedy to Triumph. The Message of the Book of Job.* 1958. Pp. 128. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

The author first discusses various topics relating to the Book of Job itself. Then the text of R.V. is printed chapter by chapter, and after each chapter a page or two of general comment on the meaning of the chapter. The comments are brief, simple, and clear and would be helpful to the general reader. It is strange that as so often in popular books on Job there is no mention of Pedersen's helpful exposition. G.H.D.

Gutbrod, K. : *Das Buch vom Reich : Das Zweite Buch Samuel übersetzt und ausgelegt.* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 11/II.) 1958. Pp. 290. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 12.80).

Granted that a theological christological exposition of the books of the Old Testament is valid, then this commentary commends itself as a lively guide to the interpretation of 2 Samuel. The book is treated separately from 1 Samuel on the grounds that whereas the first book treats of the person of the king and the nature of kingship (see *Book List,* 1957, p. 32) the second book treats of the kingdom and its founder seen as a type and anticipation of the greater kingdom and its founder. The translation takes account of recent work on the Hebrew text and has brief footnotes when other readings and emendations have been followed. The running commentary also takes account of recent work; but critical study is subordinated to didactic and homiletic interests.

In the opinion of the reviewer the book abounds in examples of forced exegesis and of exposition by association of ideas which show the weakness of such an approach to the interpretation of the Old Testament. We are told that the theologian can gain a much more competent conception of the significance of David's capture of Jerusalem than the historian can (p. 69) ; the death of the child born to David and Bathsheba shows the cost of forgiveness and becomes a hinge on which to hang a homily on the vicarious death of Jesus (p. 150) ; of David's encounter with the Philistines in the valley of Rephaim (v. 17-25) Gutbrod says, ' Dies alles is freilich nur ein Modell und Zeichen für das letzte Ziel Gottes ' (p. 81). L.H.B.

Hammershaimb, E. : *Amos fortolket.* 2nd edition. 1958. Pp. 140. (Nyt Nordisk Forlag, Arnold Busck, Copenhagen. Price : Dan. kr. 14.00).

The first edition of this valuable commentary was reveiwed in *Book List,* 1947, p. 21 (cf. *Eleven Years,* p. 83). In this new edition minor alterations and additions have been made,

mainly in the footnotes, and the bibliography has been expanded ; but there is no important change in substance. The reviewer, who has found the book an admirable basis for teaching, warmly welcomes this new edition. G.W.A.

KRAUS, H.-J. : *Psalmen*. (Biblischer Kommentar Altes Testament, XV) Lieferungen 1-5 (1958), 6 (1959). Pp. 1-480. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers. Price per Lieferung : DM. 7.00 or, by subscription, DM. 5.85).

It is no matter for surpise that for this new and attractive series of commentaries the volume on the Psalter was entrusted to Professor H. J. Kraus, who came to the fore in the field of O.T. study with his monograph on the so-called Enthronement Songs, i.e., *Die Königsherrschaft Gottes im Alten Testament* (see *Book List*, 1952, pp. 54f.) ; and it is clear from the pages already to hand that we are to have here a worthy and stimulating contribution to the study of the Psalms. The treatment of each psalm is prefaced, as a rule, with a bibliography of varying length, which takes note of special studies bearing on the psalm in question ; and this is followed by (*a*) a translation into German, (*b*) notes on the text, (*c*) a discussion of metrical form, literary style, and " Sitz im Leben ", and (*d*) a detailed exegesis of the psalm's contents. Passing reference is repeatedly made to some of the more recent literature bearing on the points under discussion, and a particularly valuable part of the commentary is the series of special studies on issues which are currently much to the fore. On the whole the author is restrained in the matter of textual criticism, and in his exegesis he normally shows himself familiar with present-day trends. With the study of the Psalter in its present highly controversial state it is unlikely that all the author's views on the more important issues will find anything like general acceptance, but there can be no reasonable doubt that in several respects this commentary carries the discussion forward along constructive lines ; and the reviewer's warm commendation is in no way tempered by the fact that in connexion with Ps. xlviii. 15 the author attributes to him a point of view which, in the work cited and elsewhere, he has been at pains to reject. A.R.J.

RINGGREN, H. and WEISER, A. : *Das Hohe Lied, Klagelieder, Das Buch Esther*. (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, XVI, 2.) 1958. Pp. iv + 144. (Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 6.50, by subscription 5.60, or bound DM. 9.40, by subscription DM. 8).

In this volume, which conforms to the now well-known pattern of the series, Ringgren is responsible for the Song of Songs and Esther, and Weiser for Lamentations. The introduction to the Song of Songs is very brief, but Ringgren reviews the different interpretations of the book that have been proposed, and favours the cultic view of its origin, but thinks the origin had been forgotten before it was taken into the canon. Weiser gives a longer introduction to Lamentations, which he thinks came from the hand of a single author, and holds that chapter i

was written after the surrender of Jerusalem by Jehoiachin and the others after the destruction of the city by Nebuchadrezzar. The introduction to Esther is again very brief. Here Ringgren does not rule out the possibility of a historical kernel in the book, though it is not a strictly historical work. He is more interested in the origin of the feast of Purim, which he traces to a Persian New Year feast, Mithrakāna. In *Svensk exegetisk årsbok* xx, 1956, Ringgren has a much fuller discussion of this question. The new translations of the books are accompanied by the briefest of textual notes, and followed by commentaries dealing with the thought and meaning, and not of the verse by verse kind. H.H.R.

RUDOLPH, W. : *Jeremia* (Handbuch zum Alten Testament, 12). 2nd edition. 1958. Pp. XXIV+302. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tubingen. Price : 47s. 0d.).

In this second and revised edition of his excellent commentary on Jeremiah, Professor Rudolph takes account of work published since its first appearance in 1947, (see *Book List*, 1947, p. 22 ; *Eleven Years*, p. 84), particularly the cuneiform texts published by D. J. Wiseman, thus adding to the usefulness of one of the best helps to the understanding of the prophet. G.W.A.

*La Sainte Bible traduite en français sous la direction de l'École Biblique de Jérusalem.*

*L'Exode*, by B. Couroyer. 2nd ed. revised, 1958. Pp. 182+1 map. Price : Frs. 600. *Le Lévitique*, by H. Cazelles. 2nd ed. revised, 1958. Pp. 132. Price : Frs. 420. *Les Nombres*, by H. Cazelles. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 156+1 map. Price : Frs. 600. *Le Deutéronome*, by H. Cazelles. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 142+1 map. Price : Frs. 465. *Le Livre de Josué*, by F-M. Abel and M. du Buit. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 110+1 map. Price : Frs. 465. *Le Livre des Juges. Le Livre de Ruth*, by A. Vincent. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 166+1 map. Price : Frs. 540. Les Livres des Rois, by R. de Vaux. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 248+1 map. Price : Frs. 690. *Tobie*, by R. Pautrel. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 64. Price : Frs. 270. *Judith. Esther*, by A. Barucq. 2nd ed. revised. 1959. Pp. 136. Price : Frs. 540. *Le Livre de Job*, by C. Larcher. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 176. Price : Frs. 555. *Le Livre des Proverbes*, by H. Duesberg and P. Auvray. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 136. Price : Frs. 465. *L'Ecclésiaste*, by R. Pautrel. 3rd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 44. Price : Frs. 255. *Le Livre de la Sagesse*, by E. Osty. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 116. Price : Frs. 420. *L'Ecclésiastique*, by H. Duesberg and P. Auvray. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 240. Price : Frs. 780. *Isaïe*, by P. Auvray and J. Steinmann. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 268. Price : Frs. 825. *Ezéchiel*, by P. Auvray. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 196, inc. 5 figs. Price : Frs. 660. *Daniel*, by J. de Menasce. 2nd ed. revised 1958.

Pp. 108. Price : Frs. 390. *Michée, Sophonie, Nahum,* by A. George. 2nd ed. revised. 1958. Pp. 100. Price : Frs. 360. *Le Livre de Jonas,* by A. Feuillet. 2nd ed. revised. 1957. Pp. 36. Price : Frs. 150. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris).

These volumes of the Jerusalem Bible have all appeared in revised form. In each case the revision has been made by two or more scholars other than the original author of the particular volume. The comments of correspondents and reviewers have been taken into consideration, as well as new sources of knowledge. The amount of the revision differs in the various volumes, and in some cases is quite considerable. Some volumes have been extended by ten or more pages. Editions with abridged notes may be obtained, though not of the separate books. H.H.R.

VON UNGERN-STERNBERG, R. Freiherr : *Der Rechtsstreit Gottes mit seiner Gemeinde : Der Prophet Micha, übersetzt und ausgelegt* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 23/III). 1958. Pp. 179. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 9.80).

The interest of the writer of this exposition of Micah lies in the message offered by the book when it is treated as a unity and as a product of the Exile, a work which incorporated what remained (i-iii, vi-vii. 7) of the prophecies of the prophet himself. The message is regarded as of universal application and capable of being read as if it were addressed to a Christian community. For example, in discussing the prophecy addressed to Bethlehem (iv. 14–v. 5) the author says (p. 116), ' This prophecy reaches forward to the Second Coming of the Shepherd and Lord, to the time when his rule and pastoral work will be visible to the whole world '. And on the next page, ' The community at that time (i.e., the time of utterance) could do no more than hear this prophecy as applicable to its own need '. That is to say, the expositor expects his material to yield two meanings, one for the time in which it was uttered or written, and one for the Christian church at all times, including our own day.

The method followed is to offer a translation of each section (without any notes to explain emendations) and then to give a running commentary, in homiletic fashion. L.H.B.

ZIMMERLI, W. : *Ezechiel,* Lief. 5. (Biblischer Kommentar : Altes Testament, XIII, 5). 1958. Pp. 321-400. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen Kr. Moers. Price : DM. 7.00, or by subscription DM. 5.85).

This further Lieferung (cf. *Book List,* 1956, p. 35 ; 1957, p. 36 ; 1958, p. 25) carries the exposition up to the beginning of xviii, but the exposition of the great section on individual responsibility remains to be completed in the next Lieferung. Unquestionably Professor Zimmerli is giving us one of the outstanding expositions of Ezekiel. G.W.A.

## LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION
(including History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

AUZOU, G. : *La tradition biblique : histoire des écrits sacrés du peuple de Dieu.* 1957. Pp. 462. Éditions l'Orante, Paris. Price : 22s. 6d.

The aim of this author is to provide an account of the composition of the Bibilical writings (including the Apocrypha, much of the Pseudepigrapha, and the New Testament) in their historical relationship. He writes for students and non-expert readers, and therefore sets out to give the more or less agreed results of modern scholarship, without the complications that follow from presenting a bewildering variety of opinions. Bibliographical footnotes are reduced to a minimum and are mainly confined to available works in French. The reviewer's opinion is that he has succeeded in this objective, despite, on so large a canvas, the occasional superficiality or lack of balance. The virtues of the book are rare enough. First, it is written well, in French that is terse, economical and sometimes brilliantly felicitous. Secondly, the total presentation of entirely up-to-date scholarship is such as to create an impressive and positive synthesis. The critical approach is seen to minister everywhere to the unfolding of the story of salvation. As the reader lays down this book, he may well say : ' This has entirely vindicated both criticism and biblical truth '. Thirdly, the range of the author's scholarship is immense. He is free with the civilizations of Greece and Rome, as well as with the Near Eastern background to the Bible. Fourthly he combines with his flair for the sound critical position (exemplified in his handling of the material from Qumram), a fine spiritual penetration. This book ought to be welcomed and used far outside the Roman Communion. D.R.J.

DRIJVERS, P. : *Les Psaumes : genres littéraires et thèmes doctrinaux* (Lecto divina, 21). 1958. Pp. 226. (Les Editions du Cerf.).

This useful introduction to the Psalter is a translation of a work which originally appeared in Dutch under the title *Over de Psalmen : Een Inleiding tot hun Betekenis en Geest* (Utrecht, 1956). That which makes this introduction specially commendable is the way in which the author goes beyond the now familiar approach to the study of the Psalms in terms of their literary types in an effort to bring out the important elements in the religious faith which they reflect, notably the thought of "salvation"; for this is wholly in line with the most recent trends in this field. Although the subject is treated from within the context of the Christian faith as taught by the Roman Catholic Church, those outside this communion should welcome the book for the author's recognition of what needs to be done. Having said as much, however, the reviewer must add that the work as a whole, is marked by leaps of thought, due in some measure to neglect of the important historical factors involved, which leave him far from satisfied with the final result. Even so, a valuable little book. A.R.J.

EISSFELDT, O. : *Die Genesis der Genesis. Vom Werdegang des ersten Buches der Bibel.* 1958. Pp. viii+86+1 map. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : paper, DM. 7.40 ; bound, 9.40).

This little book is a slightly altered and expanded form in German of an article on Genesis which Professor Eissfeldt has written for the Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. It is an excellent example of *multum in parvo*. After a brief survey of the various types of hypothesis which have been propounded concerning the composition of the Pentateuch Eissfeldt argues that even a documentary hypothesis must leave room for isolated fragments ; and that leads him to introduce his theory of the document L as the only way to represent the coherence of the fragments separable from the document J. He then analyses the nature of the earlier materials which were utilized by the editors of the pentateuchal documents, such as genealogical and king lists, songs and sayings, cosmological and anthropological myths, aetiological stories concerning place-names and so on. The question of the historicity of the pentateuchal narratives is discussed in cases in which it is apposite to raise it, and Eissfeldt finds most historical value in narratives concerning tribes and peoples and in cult legends. He would admit that some of the statements which he makes are highly controversial, but he has, in remarkable detail for so small a book, shown the nature of the pentateuchal problem ; and he has added a valuable bibliography. J.M.

HYATT, J. P. : *Jeremiah, Prophet of Courage and Hope.* 1958. Pp. 128. (Abingdon Press, New York and Nashville. Price : $2.00).

The author has concentrated on Jeremiah for some fifteen years, and has now written a popular and very readable interpretation of the prophet's life and thought. The first chapter discusses prophets in general, and after a chapter on the historical background, the various prophecies are discussed in the setting of three periods of the prophet's life. Other chapters deal with the character of the prophet's life, his ideas of God, his thought concerning God and man, his hope, and finally the permanent values in the prophet's life and message. The book is to be commended to all preachers and general students. N.H.S.

## INTRODUCTION (including Special Studies)

LINDBLOM, J. : *A Study on the Immanuel Section in Isa. vii. 1-ix.* 6. 1958. Pp. 58. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund.).

This valuable study is built on a sound introductory foundation of observations on the nature of the prophetic oracles and their transmission. There are no startling revelations, but it is good to have Lindblom's mind on a host of disputed points.

Thus, he follows Köhler in his interpretation of *sheār yāshûb* ; translates vii. 9 as : ' If you will not have trust, you will surely not stand steadfast ' ; identifies the *'almâh* with the consort of Ahaz ; finds in ' curds and honey ' the symbol of abundance ; offers an interesting but not compelling interpretation of viii. 13-14 ; identifies the wonderful child of ix. 1-6 with Immanuel ; translates viii. 6 as : ' it shall surely dissolve together with Rezin and Remalyahu ' ; regards the binding and sealing of viii. 16 as metaphorical ; and so on. But the details are meant to serve a wider thesis, viz. : that, in the Syro-Ephraimitic crisis, Isaiah predicted the birth of a prince (Immanuel), who would introduce a new period of history. This period of bliss would, however, be no more than an interregnum. The disbelief of Ahaz revealed to the prophet that Judah's doom must follow the period of happiness ; and the divine purpose would then be realized through a ' remnant ', ruled by an everlasting series of Davidides. Here many will cease to follow Lindblom in attributing so clear-cut a scheme of salvation to Isaiah himself. It may be objected that he has failed to carry through his own principles of traditio-historical criticism, and has not allowed sufficiently for the handling of these oracles in the school of Isaiah up to and during the Exile. D.R.J.

MARIANI, B. : *Introductio in libros sacros Veteris Testamenti.* 1958. Pp. xiv.+646. (Casa Editrice Herder, Rome. Price : L. 3,600).

This is a work of considerable learning and of extremely conservative tendency. In fact one earlier reviewer (L. Alonso-Schökel in *Biblica*, Vol. 39, pp. 499 ff.) declares that Mariani's position is ' non valde dissimilem illi quae a sic dictis " fundamentalistis " tenetur .' The section on the Pentateuch occupies, as might be expected, about a quarter of the volume and concludes to the whole being written by Moses himself with the exception of the account of his death and some later glosses. There are many other sections in which, as in regard to the Pentateuch, the author's critical judgment does not seem to be equal to his learning. It is, at least, instructive to compare his views with those of Miller and Metzinger in their enlightened *Introductio specilis in Vetus Testamentum* (cf. *Book List*, 1946, p. 25). J.M.T.B.

PRELIPCEAN, V., NEAGA, N. and BARNA, G. : *Studiul Vechiule Testament ; Manual pentru uzul studenților istitutelor teologice.* 1955.

Pp. 288 (Editura Istitutului biblic și de misiune ortodoxă, București.)

Following the work of V. Tarnavschi, *Introducere în Sf. Cărti ale Testamentului Vechiu* (1928), we now have this new introduction to the Old Testament from the Rumanian Orthodox Church. It is abundantly and comprehensively informative. Great importance is attached to the views of the Fathers ; and, in general, the position of the Orthodox Church is strongly represented. The unity and Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch are maintained, as are the unity and Isaianic authorship

of the Book of Isaiah, to take but two examples. On the other hand, the author of the Books of Samuel is said to be unknown. Nevertheless, the authors of the volume are well informed about the positions of critical scholarship, and refer to them in the text, though they reject them. It is noteworthy that there is a sharp break in the literature cited, just before the first World War ; for the period between the Wars only four Western and four Eastern Orthodox books are mentioned, and for the years since the second World War nothing at all. Nor is there any reference to the Qumran Texts. But in spite of these defects, our Rumanian colleagues have produced a good and useful work. M.D.

WATTS, J. D. W. : *Vision and Prophecy in Amos :* 1955. Faculty Lectures, Baptist Theological Seminary, Ruschlikon/ZH, Switzerland. 1958. Pp. viii + 90. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 9).

This brief study of the visions and message of Amos reaches three main conclusions. First, that Amos was a regular prophet and that he carried out his prophetic task *within* the cult. That cult was a syncretistic one having Canaanite elements originating in the fertility cult and Israelite elements whose main feature was the re-establishing of the covenant between Yahweh and his people. Second, that the terms of Amos's expectation of the Day of Yahweh and the judgment attending it were directly borrowed from the language of the cult. 'Amos knew the cult of his day to be syncretistic. He therefore did not hesitate to use its valid portions in the very act of condemning those invalid parts.' (p. 67) Third, the so-called doxologies form parts of an ancient hymn to Yahweh. This last is probably the weakest part of the book, not so much in its presentation as in its resort to a very free handling of the text in order that it may say the things that the hymnic pattern demands of it.

The attempt to demonstrate Amos's attachment to the cult serves a useful purpose in examining once again the vexed question of the nature of his prophethood, although the arguments do not always carry conviction. L.H.B.

YOUNG, E. J. : *Daniel's Vision of the Son of Man* (Tyndale Old Testament Lecture, 1958.) 1958. Pp. 28. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.).

The author argues briefly for the unity of Dan. 7, but devotes his attention mainly to verses 13f. He finds no identification in the Vision of the ' one like unto a son of man ' with ' the saints of the Most High ', and claims that it should be understood as the Messiah and quite specifically of Jesus Christ. He has taken note of recent discussions of this subject, but the theological interests that govern his argument might have been more adequately served by a better appreciation of the concept of corporate personality. A.S.H.

ABBA, R. : *The Nature and Authority of the Bible.* 1958. Pp. xvi+334. (James Clarke & Co., London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

The author of this book offers it as his response to a suggestion that he ' should write a book about the Bible which would gather up, for the educated layman, the chief fruits of twentieth-century biblical scholarship'. It should therefore be judged with reference to its aim and it should be admitted that the educated layman will find here much that will be most helpful to him. He will learn about the history of Biblical interpretation, about the Biblical view of history and the way in which revelation comes through history, about the universalizing of the historical revelation in ' myth ', about the relation between the Testaments and about what the author calls ' differing levels of truth '. It is regrettable, therefore, that in a book which purports to gather up ' the chief fruits of twentieth-century biblical scholarship ' there should be no mention of the work of Alt, Noth, and von Rad. Eichrodt's work is described as ' epoch-making ', but the author clearly has not been able to make much use of his great book on Old Testament Theology. Vriezen's *An Outline of Old Testament Theology* doubtless appeared in English too late to be used, but the German translation was available earlier. The references to the work of Scandinavian scholars are quite inadequate. The volume contains copious quotations, often skilfully used and handsomely acknowledged. Indeed, much of what is good is based on the work of Rowley, Dodd and Richardson. What is good in this book makes one sorry to have to point out how much is lacking. There is, however, much that is well said and will be most helpful to the readers for whom the book is intended.

N.W.P.

ASENSIO, F. : *El Dios de la Luz : Avances a través del A. Testamento y contactos con el Nuevo.* (Analecta Gregoriana, Vol. XC. A 16.) 1958. Pp. 226. (Pontificia Universita Gregoriana, Rome. Price : $3.50).

The author has already contributed two volumes to the series of *Analecta Gregoriana* namely *Misericordia et Veritas* (cf. *Book List,* 1951, p. 73) and *Yahweh y su Pueblo* (cf. *Book List,* 1954, p. 56). The present study, which has many references to the work of S. Aalen, *Die Begriffe " Licht " und " Finsternis " im Alten Testament, im Spätjudentum und in Rabbinismus* (Oslo, 1951 ; cf. *Book List,* 1952, p. 47) was originally intended as a monograph on the two concepts of light and life. Eventually it was seen that the concept of Light alone would be sufficient for a single study, based mainly on the Old Testament, while concerned also with extra-biblical writings, and with the New Testament. So the work which begins with the first chapter of Genesis ends with the Apocalypse. The chapter-headings give a fair idea of the contents : Light of the world, Light in Israel ; Light in the

ways of Life ; and ' The Gentiles shall walk in thy light '. As usual the author has consulted a very wide range of literature in a variety of languages.

It is unfortunate that there are a good many misprints in proper names, which will, no doubt, be easily corrected. Thus on p. 8 n. 14, Gressmann is spelt with only one ' n ' and Blackman with two. Zimmern is misspelt on p. 18, n. 47 and elsewhere. Cheyne, given correctly in the index, appears twice in the text in the form Cheine (p. 174, n. 69, and p. 179, n. 95). Van den Oudenrijn is spelt with a final " h " (p. 174, n. 71). There are misprints in H. Frankfort's name and in the title of his work *Kingship and the Gods* (p. 197, n. 194). One has also noticed Gottesnecht (p. 199, n. 212), Proksch (p. 201, n. 218), and G. con Rad (p. 205, n. 241). J.M.T.B.

BALLA, E. : *Die Botschaft der Propheten*, herausgegeben von G. Fohrer. 1958. Pp. viii+484. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : paper covers, DM. 15.50 bound, DM. 19.80).

In this posthumous volume, which has been edited and seen through the press by Professor Georg Fohrer, we have the legacy of more than twenty years of special study on the part of one who first made a name for himelf nearly fifty years ago by his examination of the ' I ' of the Psalms. Much of the volume is taken up by a translation of the most important passages in the books of the canonical prophets, and as a rule this is accompanied in each case by a simple exposition which is often little more than a simple paraphrase of the original. Although the book thus appears to be designed for the general reader, the expert will recognize at once the careful scholarship upon which it is based ; and here, perhaps, the most interesting feature is Balla's acceptance of the view that the figure portrayed in the Servant Songs of Isaiah xl-lv is the prophet himself. A.R.J.

ELLIS, E. E. : *Paul's Use of the Old Testament*. 1957. Pp. xii.+204. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Price : 21s. 0d.).

The author accurately describes his own book : ' The present study is not primarily textual . . . . . but rather seeks the rationale underlying the Pauline usage both in its textual manifestation and in its theological application ' (p. 1). He concludes that though Paul's methods sometimes recall those of the rabbis his use of the Old Testament is determined by that of the apostolic Church and of Jesus himself. Much use is made of the discussion by K. Stendahl (in *The School of St. Matthew*) of *pesher* in the Dead Sea commentary on Habakkuk, and there is a long discussion of Pauline typology. The book contains some useful material, but does not inspire confidence in all its details (e.g., the question of the possessive pronoun with ' faith ' in Hab. ii. 4 is not mentioned) ; and no treatment of Paul's use of the Old Testament can be counted complete which deals only with quotations and does not take into account the background of Pauline words such as ' righteousness '. C.K.B.

Ellison, H. L. : *Men Spake from God : Studies in the Hebrew Prophets.* 2nd edition. 1958. Pp. 160. (Paternoster Press, London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

This appears to be a reprint of the first edition (see *Book List,* 1952, p. 53 ; *Eleven Years,* p. 424), and the book now begins to appear rather dated, for there is little evidence of the more recent developments in the study of the prophets. G.H.D.

Foulkes, F. : *The Acts of God. A Study of the Basis of Typology in the Old Testament* (Tyndale Old Testament Lecture, 1955). 1958. Pp. 40. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : Is. 6d.).

The author pursues a well founded argument that typology is rightly based on the conviction that the acts of God in Israel could be repeated, and that their repetition would occur on a surpassing scale of glory and significance. He illustrates this excellent argument with a number of well chosen illustrations which command assent. Then suddenly he leaps to the conclusion (p. 35) that 'All the action of God in the Old Testament history foreshadows His unique action and revelation in Christ'. This is a conclusion which his own argument has not proved, and which is not true in the sense in which the author intends it. It is a pity that such a logical failure should mar such an attractive piece of work. G.H.D.

Gemser, B. : *Vragen rondom de Patriarchenreligie* (Rede naar aanleiding van de annvaarding van het ambt van Hoogleraar in de oudtestamentische vakken aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen, gehouden op. 22 April, 1958). 1958. Pp. 30. (J. B. Wolters, Groningen).

For his inaugural lecture as Professor of Old Testament at Groningen the author chose to deal with some of the chief questions about the religion of the patriarchs. Following Böhl, he notes four important features of the patriarchal traditions—their distinctive presentation, their personal emphasis, their historical setting, and their religious significance—and concentrates on the fourth. The patriarchal religion, he finds, was practically monotheistic. The various divine names compounded with 'El ('El-'Elyon, 'El-Shaddai, 'El-Ro'i, 'El-'Olam, etc.) do not denote distinct local numina, but local manifestations of one and the same '*El.* Similarly, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob are not three Gods but one. Such a monetheism on the part of a family whose migration to Canaan was dictated by a religious urge is, he holds both intrinsically probable and consistent with what we know today of the Near East in patriarchal times. F.F.B.

Heaton, E. W. : *The Old Testament Prophets.* 1958. Pp. 188. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. Price : 3s. 6d.).

The author has completely revised the book earlier published under the title, *His Servants the Prophets* and noted in *Book List,* 1950, p. 57 ; the revision has increased the value of a deservedly popular book. Quotations are taken from R.S.V. ; the two important chapters, " The Vocation of the People "

and "Faith and Fulfilment" have been considerably rewritten. Two appendixes have been added; I sets side by side the biblical event and its prophetic interpretation—this might well be revised in a subsequent edition; II gives some valuable guidance on further reading. It is a vigorously written and deeply sensitive study and will be gratefully received by those engaged in teaching. A.S.H.

HENRY, M.-L.: *Das Tier im religiösen Bewusstsein des alttestamentlichen Menschen* (Sammlung gemeinverständlicher Vorträge und Schriften aus dem Gebiet der Theologie und Religionsgeschichte, 220/221), 1958. Pp. 52. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price: 7s. 0d.).

This is an important study of the relationship between animals and man in the thought of the Old Testament, and provides material which will have to be taken into account in future expositions of the Old Testament doctrine of man, as also in histories of the religion of Israel. The author's case is strongest when dealing with the earlier evidence for a sense of the unity of all created life, and there are many significant points contributing to her cumulative argument. Its weakness lies in a tendency to read perhaps too much significance into passages which may well be imaginative poetry rather than serious theological statements. It is doubtful whether one may argue from the Old Testament that, whereas man lost his original purity, the animals retained it. There is also a failure to observe that the *final* Old Testament doctrine of man is determined by Gen. i and Ps. viii, and that, in the total picture, these crucial pictures, though unique, are meant to reinterpret the earlier conceptions. In short, the author over-estimates the *nearness* of the relationship between animals and man, and under-estimates the *distance* in Old Testament thought. D.R.J.

HOOKE, S. H. (ed. by): *Myth, Ritual, and Kingship: Essays on the Theory and Practice of Kingship in the Ancient Near East and in Israel.* 1958. Pp. xii+308 (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price: 35s. 0d.).

The hypothesis of a cult-pattern related to seasonal crises in the Ancient Near East is now reviewed after 25 years by S. H. Hooke, and S. Smith, H. Fairman, O. R. Gurney, R. De Langhe, G. Widengren, A. R. Johnson, H. H. Rowley, and S. G. F. Brandon. The present tone is one of reserve, and all are disposed to emphasize local peculiarities more than was previously done. The view nearest to the original hypothesis is held by Professor Widengren in his essay on 'Early Hebrew Myths and their Interpretation', which is most stimulating even if, in our opinion, demanding serious qualification. Widengren's study and those of Professors Johnson and Rowley on Hebrew kingship and prophecy respectively indicate that ritual characteristics of the contemporary Near East, while not explaining Hebrew institutions fully, must certainly enter into our reckoning in Hebrew studies, the influence of liturgy certainly suggesting forms in which prophetic oracles were occasionally conveyed. J.G.

JACOB, E. : *Theology of the Old Testament*, trans. by A. W. Heathcote and P. J. Allcock. 1958. Pp. 368. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

In welcoming most warmly the appearance of this Theology of the Old Testament in an English dress it is not necessary to do much more than to refer to the review of the original French edition which appeared in the *Book List* of 1956, and to express the hope that this excellent work will now find many more readers. While not on the scale of the works by Eichrodt and Von Rad and while lacking the profound understanding of the problem of Old Testament theology which is such a notable feature of Vriezen's work, Jacob's contribution must be rated high for its comprehensiveness and the clarity of its statements. The most exciting part of the book is the treatment of God's mastery of history of which a foretaste was given in Jacob's brilliant monograph *La tradition historique en Israël*. As a reliable text-book for students this book should have a long life. N.W.P.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Book of Job and its Meaning* (Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 41, No. 1. 1958. Pp. 167-207). 1958. Pp. 44 (Manchester University Press. Price : 3s. 6d.).

We are once more indebted to one of our most prolific first rank scholars for an admirable monograph. The bibliographical guidance is as thorough as ever, and through the maze of suggestion and hypothesis which has gathered around this subject we are directed at every step to the real points at issue. Among the facts never to be forgotten are that Job never claims to have been perfect, but that he shares with his friends the thought that merit and fortune ought to be matched ; for despite all his complaints, Job never for one moment regrets his integrity of character. It is useful to remember, too, that the book of Job is concerned less with theology than with religion ; by insisting on the existence of innocent suffering, the way is opened for communion with God even in suffering. Everyone dealing in any way with the book of Job ought to have a copy of this lecture. D.R.Ap-T.

SCHARBERT, J. : *Solidarität in Segen und Fluch im Alten Testament und in seiner Umwelt. I. Väterfluch und Vätersegen.* (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, No. 14.) 1958. Pp. xiv.+294. (Hanstein, Bonn. Price : DM. 32.00.)

This work is presented as the first of a trilogy, which is designed to help solve the problem of the connexion between the individual and the community in O.T. theology, and the volume under review approaches the question by studying the concepts of "curse" and "blessing" within the father-son relationship. By carefully examining these ideas (*a*) as they operated at the various levels of society, and (*b*) as they appear in the different literary sources of the O.T. (ranged in what

is currently the most widely accepted chronological sequence), the author has no difficulty in showing how careful the Biblical exegete must be to recognize that, in seeking to evaluate the significance of the individual or the influence of sin upon the life of the community, he is dealing with a world of ideas very different from those of modern Western thought. The author has read widely, and his work is enriched with much valuable material of a comparative kind from the peoples of the ancient Near East and, equally important, the Bedouin of our own day. This is an encouraging beginning to what promises to be a most useful series of studies ; and the many members of this Society who have enjoyed the friendship of the Rev. Father R. A. Dyson, S.J., will welcome the tribute which the author pays to the inspiration which he received in this connexion from his former teacher. A.R.J.

Smith, C. R. : *The Bible Doctrine of the Hereafter.* 1958. Pp. xiv+282. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This is the last of the late Dr. Ryder Smith's eight books on ' The Bible Doctrine of . . . ', and it is published posthumously through the good graces of Dr. T. F. Glasson and G. W. Anderson. It was not the author's custom to quote authorities or to indicate where his views differed from those of other scholars, but here the editors have drawn the reader's attention to cases of widely differing opinion. The volume, like its predecessors, is a careful study of all the Biblical material, both Hebrew and Septuagint. He finds only two sure references in the Hebrew Bible to a belief that the individual rises from the dead, Isa. xxvi. 19 and Dan. xii. 2. The belief appears after the time of Alexander the Great. The Greek idea of the ' immortality of the soul ' when freed from the trammels of the body, has no place in Hebrew thought. The Parousia (date and nature), is fully discussed. The author finds an unresolved dilemma in the New Testament : everlasting punishment and universalism ; though he notes that the latter is more prominent in later documents, and refers to the Church rather than to the individual. There is no New Testament evidence for a conversion in an Intermediate State. N.H.S.

Stamm, J. J. : *Der Dekalog im Lichte der neueren Forschung.* (Studientage für die Pfarrer, Heft 1.) 1958. Pp. 56. (Paul Haupt, Bern. Swiss Fr. 3.80).

This little book contains two lectures, the first reviewing in a general way recent study of the Decalogue, and the second examining the ten commandments one by one. The author is well acquainted with recent literature on this much discussed subject, and many besides the parish clerk for whom the study was written will benefit from its reading. Abundant references to the literature will be found in the footnotes. In the first part of the study special attention is given to the work of Mowinckel and of Alt. H.H.R.

STAMM, J. J. : *Der Staat Israel und die Landverheissungen der Bibel.* 1957. Pp. 45. (Gotthelf-Verlag, Zürich.)

This is an attempt to understand the rôle of Israel in the Christian scheme of salvation. The author takes his stand between the familiar Christian view which simply identifies the new Israel with the Church, and the Jewish nationalist view which regards the new state of Israel as an important element in Israel's vocation to mediate blessing to the world. Professor Stamm surveys both the Old and the New Testament passages in two masterly chapters, and has no difficulty in showing that the final Christian hope includes the conversion of Israel. But this is now connected with the *second* coming of the Messiah ; Israel no longer has a mediatorial rôle ; and the Old Testament promise of land no longer has any place. The main queries arise from New Testament exegesis.

D.R.J.

STEINER, F. : *Taboo.* 1956. Pp. 154. (Philosophical Library, New York. Price : $4.75).

Dr. Steiner died in 1952, mostly because of sufferings caused in the last war, and his lectures have been prepared for the press by Dr. Laura Bohannan with a preface by Professor Evans-Pritchard. Taboo is an element in situations in which attitudes to values are expressed in terms of danger behaviour. It has two social functions : the classification and identification of transgressions, and the institutional localization of danger. Dr. Steiner discusses the discovery of taboo, and its outworkings in Polynesia, and then proceeds to discuss in turn the work of the main writers on Taboo and kindred subjects in recent years : Robertson Smith, Snaith, Frazer, Marett, van Gennep, Radcliffe-Brown, Wundt, and Freud. This is a book to be read by all students of primitive (and not so primitive) religion, and where the author's early and lamented death has prevented him from coming to well-matured opinions, the ideas themselves are most fruitful.

N.H.S.

TERRIEN, S. : *Job : Poet of Existence.* 1957. Pp. 256. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., Indianapolis and New York. Price : $3.75).

For a commentary on the book of Job by this author see *The Interpreter's Bible* Vol. III (*Book List*, 1955, p. 32 ; *Eleven Years* p. 665). Here Terrien distils as it were the essence of the book into eight chapters whose aim is to show its relevance, interest and importance, whether viewed from the angle of psychology, literary experiment, existentialist philosophy, modern aesthetic, or theology of crisis. But such a cursory summary, even though it paraphrases the blurb, may be doing an injustice to what is a deeply thought out and very suggestive attempt to bring out not only the literary unity and progress of the poem, broadly speaking, but also its climax in a ' theology of creative participation '. We may wonder occasionally whether the author of Job might not be startled by some of the credits he receives here, but in the hands of

Professor Terrien the book does come alive and speaks to th doubting and despairing in contemporary thought form, an with many a quotation from a wide range of modern literature D.R.Ap-T.

WELCH, A. C. : *Visions of the End : A Study in Daniel and Revelation* New edition with a forward by N. W. Porteous. 1958. Pp. 260 (James Clarke, London. Price : 12. 6d.).

This work by an influential scholar and teacher makes a welcome re-appearance after being out of print for some years Like *Kings and Prophets of Israel*, it makes one envy thos who were privileged to be Welch's students. G.W.A.

WOOD, J. D. : *The Interpretation of the Bible : a Historical Introductio* (Studies in Theology.) 1958. Pp. 184. Gerald Duckworth, London Price : 10s. 6d.).

In this book Professor Wood seeks to set forth the theological significance of the Bible, and endeavours to do this by tracing how Biblical interpreters in successive periods of the Church have understood the Bible. Then in a final chapter he estimates the meaning of the Bible for today. The book is mainly illustrative, recapitulating familiar material and favourite quotations. An interesting book for the general reader ; a parallel to but not a substitute for Farrar's Bampton Lectures of 1885. G.H.D.

YOUNG, E. J. : *The Study of Old Testament Theology Today*. 1958 Pp. 112. (James Clarke & Co., London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

This little book may be welcomed as the attempt of a well-known American fundamentalist to explain his view of Old Testament Theology. He declares unequivocally ' that a truly Scriptural Old Testament Theology will part company with those approaches which do not receive the Scriptures as the authoritative revelation of God ', that means with all those who do not understand the Old Testament in a strictly literal way. It is not enough to believe that the Scriptures mediate revelation. We must accept one particular view of how God reveals Himself in Scripture. Need more be said? Though von Rad is praised for his competence and the great interest of his work on Old Testament Theology, his method is pronounced unacceptable because it ' is perfectly willing to make use of a " criticism " that will lead to results which conflict with the Bible's witness to itself '. Of course Biblical critics have said many things to which Professor Young rightly objects, but it is to be hoped that he would agree that it does not follow that, because A has been guilty of x, B of y and C of z, A, B and C are guilty of x, y and z. Many of his criticisms do not touch many of the critics at all. How many responsible scholars would agree with Edmund Wilson's view of the Dead Sea Scrolls (v. pp. 45-6)? On pp. 18 and 19 there seems to be a confusion between *Geschichte* and *Urgeschichte* which does not make for clarity. N.W.P.

## THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES

MOSCATI, S. (ed. by) : *Le Antiche Divinità Semitiche.* (Studi Semitici, vol. I). 1958. Pp. 148. (Centro di Studi Semitici, Università di Roma. Lire 3000=$5=35/-).

This first volume of the newly constituted Centre of Semitic Studies at Rome University is edited, introduced, and summarized by the ever active and enthusiastic proponent of Semitic Studies in Italy, Professor Sabatino Moscati. It does honour to its learned editor and to this ancient seat of Oriental Studies—formerly graced by such famous scholars as Ignazio and Michelangelo Guidi, C. A. Nallino, U. Cassuto, and others. Each of the three contributors to this volume lectured on his subject at Rome University (and the reviewer had the privilege of being present at one of those lectures) and now presents his paper in his own language, i.e., French, English, and German. Professor Moscati provides an excellent introduction (in Italian) to the general question of the ancient Semitic deities and also offers a judicious summary and evaluation of the arguments propounded by the three contributors.

Professor Jean Bottero of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes speaks about the ancient Semitic deities of Mesopotamia ; Professor M. J. Dahood of the Pontificio Istituto Biblico about those of Syria and Palestine ; and Professor W. Caskel of Cologne University about the deities of ancient Arabia. There are also indexes of divine names as well as modern scholars, both compiled by G. Garbini.

All three studies are of profound relevance to O.T. scholars, and their principal value lies in the comprehensive treatment here provided. One must not look for significant advance beyond existing studies of detail nor for startling innovations. In the absence of explicit information much of the research inevitably turns on etymological discussion of divine nomenclature. It is for this reason in particular that Caskel's contribution appears a little too concerned with chronological minutiae. Dahood should not have omitted, on p. 67, a reference to G. R. Driver's *Canaanite Myths and Legends*, or, on p. 80, to U. Cassuto's *Goddess Anath.* Caskel might with advantage have made greater use of G. Ryckmans *'Les religions arabes préislamiques ;* and, though the early Ethiopian pantheon was not expressly include (p. 14), C. Conti Rossini's important observations (*Storia d'Etiopia*, chapter VI) should have received some consideration in a treatment of ancient Arabian deities, for they throw much light on the origin of at least some Semitic gods. E.U.

BURROWS, M. : *More Light on the Dead Sea Scrolls : New Scrolls and New Interpretations with Translations of Important Recent Discoveries.* 1958. Pp. xiv+434+1 plate. (Secker & Warburg, London. Price : 35s. 0d.).

To his earlier book *The Dead Sea Scrolls* (cf. *Book List*, 1956, p. 65) Professor Burrows has now added a sequel of the same length. He brings the story of the discoveries up to date and adds translations of documents which were published after the appearance of his earlier book (including the published parts of the Genesis Apocryphon and selected texts from Vol. I of *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert*); he reviews the most significant recent lines of interpretation of the Qumran material, and he deals with some of the questions which have been most in the public mind since the Scrolls became front-page news. The biblical scholar may feel some impatience at the amount of space devoted to the criticism of certain theories whose flimsiness is self-evident to him ; but Professor Burrows is not writing primarily for scholars (although scholars will do well to read his book) but for interested laymen who have been bombarded with contradictory accounts of the Scrolls and their meaning and may well wonder which, if any, they are to believe. For these readers Professor Burrows expounds the subject patiently and objectively, considering the light thrown by the Scrolls on Christian origins, Old Testament and New Testament studies, and so forth, and describing the history, beliefs, and organization of the Qumran community. There is a good bibliography, and since many reviewers complained that the former volume lacked an index, the index to this one does duty for both volumes. This is a worthy sequel to what was justly acclaimed as ' the most comprehensive as well as the most readable ' of popular works on the Scrolls. F.F.B.

CARMIGNAC, J. : *La Règle de la Guerre des Fils de Lumière contre les Fils de Ténèbres.* 1958. Pp. xx+288. (Letouzey et Ané, Paris. Price : Fr. 2500).

This edition of the War Scroll contains the Hebrew text of the Scroll, with a number of emendations proposed by the editor, together with a translation and commentary. Carmignac believes the Scroll was written by the Teacher of Righteousness towards the end of his life, *circa* 110 B.C., and considered it to be a liturgy, rather than an apocalyptic text. The Kittim are equated with foreign foes in general, rather than with the Macedonians or the Romans. The introduction is very brief, but the commentary is full and it takes account of most of the literature which has already grown up around this text. Succeeding scholars will gratefully learn much from Carmignac, though not all of the proposed

emendations and interpretations may prove acceptable, and the reviewer is doubtful about the date and authorship proposed for the Scroll. By the patient and detailed study of the text, however, the editor has made an important contribution to the ever-growing literature on the Scrolls. H.H.R.

Cross, F. M. : *The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Biblical Studies* (Haskell Lectures, 1956-57). 1958. Pp. ix + 198 + 4 plates + 1 map + plan on end-paper. (Doubleday, New York. Price : $4.50).

Dr. Cross adds another to the already long, if not over-long, list of books on the Judaean Scrolls ; yet he has something new to say. In five chapters he gives an account of the documents discovered at Qumran, of the Essenes and the people of the Scrolls, of the Essenes in relation to the ' Teacher of Righteousness ', of the text of the Old Testament as revealed in the Scrolls, and of the relation of the Essenes to the early Christian Church. He identifies the Essenes with the Covenanters without attempting to prove the identification or discussing the striking differences between the two groups ; and he assigns their beginnings to the 2nd century B.C. throwing back many (if not all) of the Scrolls to the same date on a gross over-estimate of the palaeographical evidence and a complete disregard of the inconvenient if not fatal Roman evidence. Such a date enables him to identify the Wicked Priest with Simon the Maccabee, high-priest from, 142/1-135/4 B.C. ; this is another weak point in the argument, since the number of high-priests available for the part is ample, while no suitable character for the Teacher of Righteousness is proposed or indeed can be proposed in this period, and nothing is done with Absalom and Judah. A partial solution of a problem, however, is not a solution but a hypothesis and can but remain such until it is proved. None the less, Dr. Cross makes much recent information accessible to the general reader, and even the professed student will read his book with interest and profit. It contains also four excellent photographs, a chart of Jewish scripts, and a plan (inserted as an end-piece) of the buildings at Qumran. G.R.D.

Kuhn, K. G. (ed. by, in collaboration with H. Stegemann & G. Klinzing): *Rückläufiges Hebräisches Wörterbuch : Retrograde Hebrew Lexikon.* 1958. Pp. 144. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 32).

The aim of this lexicon, which is the product of the Heidelberg Qumran research group, is to enable workers on the Qumran texts to fill in the many lacunae in them. To this end the Hebrew words, mostly unvocalized, are arranged according to the sequence of letters beginning with the end of the word. The lexicon is based upon Biblical Hebrew. It includes all the words in the Hebrew part of the O.T., proper names as well, and the vocabulary of all the published Qumran texts in

Hebrew, except the purely Biblical manuscripts, and of the Zadokite fragments. It includes further words which are unknown to Biblical Hebrew, but which occur in Ben Sira, the Siloam inscription, the Lachish ostraca, the Gezer calendar, and the published Hebrew texts from Wadi Murabba ' at, with the omission of purely Biblical fragments. Aramaic texts from Qumran, like Biblical Aramaic, are excluded, but some Aramaic words find a place. Also excluded from consideration is the Rabbinical–Talmudical vocabulary. A system of sigla makes it easy to see at once where a word occurs, so that the Qumran Hebrew vocabulary can be quickly discovered. Qumran researchers have here a very useful tool.

D.W.T.

LEANEY, A. R. C., HANSON, R. P. C., POSEN, J. : *A Guide to the Scrolls : Nottingham Studies on the Qumran Discoveries.* 1958. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.).

These studies on the Qumran discoveries have grown out of five extramural lectures given by members of the Department of Theology at Nottingham University—Dr. R. P. C. Hanson, Rabbi J. Posen, and the editor. After an editorial introduction putting the reader *au fait* with the discovery of the Qumran scrolls, their historical background, and theories of their significance, Rabbi Posen describes the scrolls and the character of the sect from which they came, Dr. Hanson considers the identification of the sects, and Mr. Leaney discusses the scrolls in relation to the New Testament and the Christian Church. Mr. Leaney's section is the longest and the most important in the book. He considers a number of suggested contacts between the thought of Qumran and various groups of New Testament books, but makes no reference to Dr. Yadin's theory of the origin of the Epistle to the Hebrews in this connection. Qumran research does not stand still, and introductions to the subject quickly become dated, but those who follow this sober and unpretentious guide will not be misled.

F.F.B.

DEL MEDICO, H. E. : *Le Mythe des Esséniens des origines à la fin du moyen âge.* 1958. Pp. 334+3 folding tables. (Librarie Plon, Paris.)

The author has frequently mentioned in his books on the Dead Sea Scrolls that the sect of the Essenes not only have nothing to do with the Qumran scrolls but also that he has serious doubts about the validity of the traditional descriptions of the sect. In the present book he elaborates his views. The Essenes were ' born ' in the mind of Philo, as the Jewish counterpart of his beloved Egyptian *Therapeutae* ; Pliny the Elder ' invents ' an Essene phalanestery for some unfortunates near the Dead Sea. Josephus' works originally contained not a single word about the Essenes or their customs. The present passages are later interpolations, going back in part to the

3rd century A.D., made by a Greek pagan who sought to amuse his fellow pagans by attributing to a *bona-fide* Jewish historian (Josephus) a paraphrase, full of satire, which had originally been composed about another set of people by St. Hippolytus. With considerable ingenuity del Medico pursues his theory further, but has to produce a second interpolator, and numerous cases of acceptance by Christian Fathers of apocryphal writings and other deceptions. He concludes, as the title of his present book says, that the whole is a myth.

B.J.R.

DEL MEDICO, H. E. : *The Riddle of the Scrolls,* trans. by H. Garner. 1958. Pp. 432+6 photographs. Burks Publishing Co., London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

This is a translation of *L'énigme des Manuscrits de la Mer Morte* (cf. *Book List,* 1958, p. 46) and provides interesting reading for those who find themselves doubting their ability to understand the original book because of the run of its argument. The translation, which is admirably done, is the work of an esteemed former member of the Society. B.J.R.

MARTIN, M. : *The Scribal Character of the Dead Sea Scrolls,* Vol. I. (Bibliothèque du Muséon, Vol. 44.) 1958. Pp. xxxii.+410+70+3 tables. (Publications Universitaires, Louvain. Price : B. Frs. 600).

This lengthy study provides an analysis of the mechanics of the scribal activity at Qumran and offers conclusions about the textual characteristics of the manuscripts. Part I describes the pecularities of the major Cave 1 manuscripts and the scripts (by 13 hands), paragraphing (including the mysterious horizontal marks), and orthographies. Part II is devoted to grammatical phenomena and Part III leads up to general conclusions on the historical significance of the scribal activity, and shows how mistaken most of the earlier theories (outlined quite thoroughly in the introductory parts of the book) had been. There is nothing to suggest that the Scribes reflect any deliberately Sectarian tradition, though in one *genre* of writing, which contains ' organisational ' scrolls (IQS, IQM), a clearly defined scribal style is used, which is called ' official phonetic '. Of the other three *genres,* the ' interpreted texts ' (IQpHab) is likewise ' official phonetic ', the ' acquired ' or ' adopted ' (IQH) varies from ' exclusive consonantal ' (such as that in IQIsb), via ' transitional ' (such as CD) and ' phonetic '. Biblical scrolls vary considerably in scribal tradition. Part IV of the work, which will appear as volume II, and which, according to the contents table of the present volume, will contain some 300 pages, will deal mainly with the extent and significance of the Scribes' interference with the texts. The work is very competent, and fulfils a basic and real need in the study of the Scrolls. B.J.R.

NIELSEN, E. & OTZEN, B. (ed. by) *Dødehavsteksterne. Skrifter fra den jødiske menighed i Qumran i oversaettelse og med noter.* 1st and 2nd editions 1959. Pp. 246+1 plate. (G. E. C. Gads Forlag, Copenhagen.)

This is an attractive annotated rendering into Danish of a number of the Qumran texts. The documents selected are 1QpHab, 1QpMic, 1QS, 1QH, 1QM, 1QSa, and 1QMyst. There are short introductions with references to other editions and important relevant literature, text-critical notes, and explanatory commentaries. The whole is admirably done. The fact that a second edition has already been called for testifies to the usefulness of the work. G.W.A.

NÖTSCHER, F. : *Gotteswege und Menschenwege in der Bibel und in Qumran* (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, 15). 1958. Pp. 134 (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn. Price : DM. 14).

Professor Nötscher, who has already contributed a study of the theological terminology of the Qumran texts to this series of Beiträge (*Book I ist*, 1958, p. 49), pays special attention in the present study to the use of the terms ' way ', ' walk ' and so forth in an ethical and religious sense in the Old Testament (63 pages), the Qumran literature (26 pages) and the New Testament (25 pages). His bringing together of the relevant material is useful and illuminating. As for the Qumran texts, he finds that the use of the terms is more restricted in them than in the Old Testament. They lay particular emphasis on the distinction between the way of light and the way of darkness, the former being the way ordained in advance by God for the elect to follow, with special reference to their observance of his commandments in their communal life ; the latter being further described as ' the way of the people ' or ' the way of wickedness '. The ' way ' terminology of Qumran, he concludes, has as little to do with Gnosticism as has the ' way ' terminology of the Old and New Testaments. F.F.B.

VAN DER PLOEG, J. : *The Excavations at Qumran : A Survey of the Judaean Brotherhood and its Ideas*, trans. by Kevin Smyth. 1958. Pp. xii + 234 + 14 plates + 1 plan. (Longmans, Green & Co., London, London. Price : 16s. 6d.).

This excellent work is a translation of the author's *Vondsten in de Woestijn van Juda*, which was published in 1957 in the Dutch series *Prismaboeken* (comparable to our Penguins and Pelicans). It is written for the general public, not for specialists ; it is therefore accompanied by no scholarly apparatus, but the discerning reader will realize that the work is based throughout on first-class scholarship and sound judgment. The author was one of the first European scholars to see the manuscripts from Cave I which the Syrian monastery acquired in 1947 ; his account of the discovery, which forms the first chapter of his book, thus contains some original contributions

to this complicated story. He summarizes for his readers the course of Jewish history from 200 B.C. to A.D. 70; against this historical background he then discusses the rise and fall, beliefs and practices, of the Qumran community, describes the contents of their library, and concludes with a survey of the comparisons and contrasts between the community and the early Christian Church. He holds the community to be an Essene group. The identification of the Wicked Priest with Alexander Jannaeus 'has much to be said for it, though it is not yet fully proven' (p. 62). Something has gone wrong on p. 59 where 'Jonathan Simon (161-143 B.C.)' represents the Dutch 'Simon de Makkabeeër (142-135)'. There are fourteen plates. F.F.B.

RABIN, C.: *The Zadokite Documents: I The Admonition. II The Laws*, edited with a translation and note. 2nd revised edition. 1958. Pp. xvi+104. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price: 25s. 0d.).

Additions to the first edition (cf. *Book List*, 1955, p. 63) are not confined to addenda lists, but are also interspersed throughout the book, and explain the lengthened list of sigla, annotation, Index of Dead Sea Scrolls and four pages of addenda. That is, they are substantial and ubiquitous, and add to the importance of this very valuable book. Unfortunately most of the notes in the addenda of the first edition (p. 96) have disappeared completely. The texts of MSS A and B (conflated here as in the first edition) are also given separately in an appendix. Collation of published scrolls material is brought up to date, and it is regrettably unavoidable that it was impossible to include the fragments of the Documents which are now in the Scrollery in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, awaiting publication. B.J.R.

RABIN, C. and YADIN, Y.: *Aspects of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. (Scripta Hierosolymitana, IV.) 1958. Pp. x+282. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem, and O.U.P. Price: 40s. 0d.).

An important volume, consisting of ten studies. N. Avigad shows how the palaeographical situation has changed since Scrolls discussion began, since we now have the dated Bar-Cochba letters as a basis of comparison. E. Y. Kutscher has a fine study of the Aramaic of the Genesis Apocryphon. Linguistic studies on the Hebrew of the Scrolls come from M. H. Goshen-Gottstein, Ch. Rabin, and Z. Ben-hayyim. S. Talmon deals with the calendar of the sect and J. Licht with the treatise of the two Spirits in DSD. M. H. Segal argues for a second century background and origin for the War Scroll, as against Yadin's date. Y. Yadin argues that the Epistle to the Hebrews was written to people who had been influenced by Qumran circles, and D. Flusser writes on the Qumran sect and pre-Pauline Christianity. These are all significant studies, and the volume cannot be neglected by those interested in the Scrolls—at least those whose interest is scholarly, rather than popular. H.H.R.

ROTH, C. : *The Historical Background of the Dead Sea Scrolls.* 1958. Pp. viii+88. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 10s. 6d.).

This fuller statement by Dr. Roth of his interpretation of the scrolls will be widely welcomed. He identifies the Qumran community with the Zealots, and the Teacher of Righteousness either with their leader Menahem, son of Judas the Gaulonite, or with his kinsman Eleazar son of Jair. It is evident that Dr. Roth has continued to think actively about the whole question during the writing of his book, and whereas to begin with he had no doubt that the Teacher was Menahem, who met a violent death at the hands of Eleazar, captain of the temple, in the autumn of A.D. 66, he has found himself becoming less certain on this score. ' The death of the Teacher is nowhere stated unmistakably and categorically in the extant literature —only his persecution, it is true with deadly intent ' (p. vii). Accordingly he is increasingly inclined to identify the Teacher with Eleazar son of Jair, who escaped when Menahem was captured and killed, and lived to fight another day. But in either case the Wicked Priest is identified with Eleazar, captain of the temple. There are many problems raised by this interpretation which are not satisfactorily cleared up, and no doubt Dr. Roth will have more to say on the subject. For example, he dates the Damascus residence of the community tentatively in the period between 4 B.C. and A.D. 6. In that case, who was the ' Teacher of Righteousness ' of the Zadokite work? Judas? Or his colleague Sadduk ! We hope that Dr. Roth will return to this question. F.F.B.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls from Qumran* (The Second Montefiore Lecture). 1958. Pp. 24 (University of Southampton. Price : 2s. 6d.).

Professor Rowley here describes the discovery, the documents, jars, coins, and sites, discusses the chronological problems, the character of the sect, and its relation to Christianity, giving particular attention to some of the more recent hypotheses, and sums up the importance of the Scrolls. A comprehensive, closely-packed but lucid survey, which is scrupulously fair on matters of dispute. G.W.A.

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *The Nezer and the Submission in Suffering Hymn from the Dead Sea Scrolls. Reconstructed, Vocalized and Translated with Critical Notes.* 1959. Pp. XII+46+11 plates. (Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul. Price : Fl. 15).

This monograph consists of a study of the important hymn contained in Plates XLII and XLIII of E. L. Sukenik's ' *Ozar ha-Megilloth ha-Genuzoth.* Facsimiles of the plates are supplied. The hymn, of over two hundred lines, is the longest included in the ' Ozar, and is interesting alike for its language and its subject matter. Its two outstanding ideas are, first, the idea of an ever-lasting branch (*nezer*), hidden at a secret fountain, and secondly, the idea of joy in tribulation. The

author has carried out his work of reconstruction and vocalization well, his translation is pleasingly and accurately done, and the critical notes, which cover twenty-four pages, are informative and illuminating. There are general and author indices, and an index of Biblical and other references. Students of the Hymns, indeed of the scrolls in general, will find the monograph a valuable aid to their studies. D.W.T.

## APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

ALTMANN, A. : *Tolerance and the Jewish Tradition* (Robert Waley Cohen Memorial Lecture, 1957.) n.d. (1958). Pp. 20. (Council of Christians and Jews, London, Price : 2s. 0d.).

This lecture, delivered by a great theologian, deserves a wide public. Dr. Altmann points out that the problem of tolerance can arise only where there is a vision of absolute truth, such as we find in the Bible which demands exclusive adherence to God. Yet even the Bible displays much tolerance towards those outside Israel. Rabbinic Judaism, struggling for survival, reinforces the barriers between Jews and pagans. At the same time it produces the doctrine of Noachian humanity, bringing within the kingdom all Gentiles who observe natural religion and morality. ' It would be wrong to designate this as mere tolerance. It abolishes the dichotomy.' The development was not, of course, a simple one. The author follows it through the Middle Ages (where the difference in the Jewish attitude to Islam and Christianity is of special interest) and modern times (Mendelssohn, Hermann Cohen, Benamozegh)—a masterly survey. D.D.

BARON, S. W. : *A Social and Religious History of the Jews.* High Middle Ages (500-1200) : Vol. VI, *Laws, Homilies, and the Bible.* 2nd Edition. 1958. Pp. 486 (Price : 60s. 0d.) Vol. VII, *Hebrew Language and Letters.* 2nd edition. 1958. Pp. 322. (Price : 45s. 0d.). Vol. VIII, 2nd edition. *Philosophy and Science.* 1958. Pp. 406. (Price : 55s. 0d.) (Columbia University Press and Oxford University Press, London. Price : 140s. 0d. the set).

In these three volumes, as in the three preceding ones, vols. IV-VI (see *Book List,* 1958, pp. 52f.) we are still moving within the High Middle Ages—the period the author has chosen to term the years 500-1200. We thus have detailed accounts of many phenomena in Jewish history of this period—a period hitherto not so fully dealt with by Jewish historians.
In volume VI, the first chapter, entitled Reign of Law, assesses, among other matters the interrelation of Jewish and Muslim law, interpretation, codification and philosophy of Law. Other subjects dealt with in other chapters are homilies and histories and study of the Bible. Volume VII concerns itself with linguistic renascence ; worship—unity amidst

diversity; and poetry and belles-lettres. The subjects of vol. VIII are: magic and mysticism; faith and reason; scientific exploration; medical science and practice. The work draws on a large number of diverse sources. Scholars will eagerly await the other volumes which will occupy themselves with the period from 1200 onwards. M.W.

HAMMERSHAIMB, E., MUNCK, J., NOACK, B. SEIDELIN, P. (ed. by): *De gammeltestamentlige Pseudepigrafer i oversaettelse med indledning og noter.* 3. Haefte 1958. Pp. 175-316. (Gad, Copenhagen; Cammermeyer, Oslo; Gleerup, Lund.).

This fascicle (cf. *Book List*, 1957, p. 71) contains Jubilees (edited by B. Noack) and the Martyrdom of Isaiah (edited by E. Hammershaimb). The pattern of the earlier fascicles is followed and the same high standard maintained. G.W.A.

LEWITTES, M.: *The Code of Maimonides, Book Eight, The Book of Temple Service, Trans. from the Hebrew.* (Yale Judaica Series, Vol. XII.) 1957. Pp.XXVII+525. (Yale University Press, New Haven, and Oxford University Press, London. Price: 52s. 0d.).

This volume is worthy of its predecessors. It is the first translation into any language of this part of Maimonides' Code. Probably even now comparatively few scholars will be interested in all the nine chapters: the Temple, Vessels and Ministers of the Sanctuary, Entrance into the Sanctuary, Things Prohibited for the Altar, Manner of Sacrificing, Daily and Additional Offerings, Offerings Rendered Unfit, Service of the Day of Atonement, Trespass in regard to Sacred Objects. Yet there is much that is relevant to questions such as attract modern historians of theology: for example, the exact kinds of incorrect intention that render an offering unfit. And if in matters of substance Maimonides follows Talmudic authorities, the selection and arrangement are to a considerable extent his own, and they still await a thorough analysis. The translator has done a difficult job extremely well. One might wish his Introduction a little more extensive, though he does refer to a few notable features—perhaps the most striking being the very fact that this Book of the Temple Service should exist: the subject went on being studied and elaborated even when, in A.D. 70, it lost its practical applicability. D.D.

REIDER, J.: *The Book of Wisdom. An English translation with Introduction and Commentary* (Dropsie College Edition: Jewish Apocryphal Literature). 1957. Pp. xii+234. (Harper, New York.) (Price: $5.00.).

Like the first volume in this series (see *Book List* 1951, p. 42) this work, also sponsored by Dropsie College, consists of a Greek text and an English translation, with introduction, commentary, and critical apparatus. Rahlfs' text is used and

the textual notes are based on his edition. The 46-page introduction covers the usual topics—contents, text, purpose, date, authorship, language, theology and Rabbinic sources. The views of many previous workers in the field are briefly touched on, and the author sums up the discussion and gives his verdict with caution and sobriety. The notes are limited in extent but they are to the point; their indebtedness to earlier works, particularly those of Gregg and Goodrick, is acknowledged. W.D.McH.

## PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

DIRINGER, D.: *The Story of the Aleph Beth*, n.d. (1958). Pp. 196+xxvii. plates. (Lincolns-Prager, London, for the World Jewish Congress, British Section. Price: 4s. 6d. paper, 7s. 6d. cloth).

This excellent little book deals with the history of the Hebrew script and is intended primarily for Jewish readers. It is divided into three parts. The first part, consisting of four chapters, gives a brief account of the origin of writing and the creation of an alphabet with special reference to the Near East. The second part, consisting of five chapters, is concerned with the early Hebrew alphabet employed in inscriptions, seals, ostraca, papyri, coins, etc. The third part, consisting of five chapters, is devoted to the square Hebrew alphabet: it also contains a chapter on the history of vocalization and an interesting chapter on the modern Hebrew alphabet and the adaptation of the Hebrew script to other tongues. The book ends with a discussion on the merits and demerits of the Hebrew alphabet and whether any reforms are desirable. Twenty-seven plates giving examples of the various types of Hebrew writing and tables showing the development of the script are incorporated. Dr. Diringer's book will be of interest to all lovers of Hebrew, Jewish and non-Jewish: it will be especially valuable for recommendation to undergraduates. T.W.T.

HOLLADAY, W. L.: *The Root Šûbh in the Old Testament, with particular Reference to its Usages in covenantal Contexts*. 1958. Pp. viii+192. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price: Fl. 18).

This semantic study of the twelfth most frequent verb in the Old Testament finds its central meaning to be 'having moved in a particular direction, to move thereupon in the opposite direction, the implication being (unless there is evidence to the contrary) that one will arrive again at the *initial point of departure*'. It is particularly related to the use of the root in covenantal contexts, but this is only considered after the general range of meanings has been considered. Attention is given to the use of the root in cognate languages, and to its translation in the ancient versions. The argument is accompanied by tables and statistical observations and concludes with an index of all the occurrences of *šûbh* in the Old Testament. It is a thorough, patient study with important theological implications. A.S.H.

KOEHLER, L. and BAUMGARTNER, W. : *Supplementum ad Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros.* 1958. Pp. XI+228. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : 37s. 6d.).

This Supplement to the now well known Lexicon contains tables of scripts and transcriptions, German-Hebrew and German-Aramaic glossaries—special features are the lists of botanical and zoological words and of words inferred from proper names—and a hundred pages of additions and corrections. Here more attention is paid to Middle-Hebrew and Jewish-Aramaic equivalents ; the more significant variants of the ' Babylonian ' or ' Oriental ' tradition are included ; Ugaritic, Akkadian and other inscriptional material has been brought up to date : the vocabulary of the Dead Sea documents has been utilized ; and recent literature, up to 1957, has been incorporated and the list of abbreviations extended accordingly. This is a work of major importance. It is a great convenience that it can be purchased separately. D.W.T.

REYMOND, P. : *L'eau, sa vie, et sa signification dans l'Ancien Testament* (Supplements to Vetus Testamentum, Vol. VI). 1958. Pp. xvi+282. (E. J. Brill, Leiden, Price : Fl. 28).

This is an interesting and intensive study, partly lexical and partly symbolical, of all the Hebrew terms and expressions which have any connection with water. How thorough the investigation has been may be seen from a glance at the 16 pages at the end of the book in which the author has given an index of all the Hebrew words relating to water, to the number of nearly 500, over 100 of which occur in the book of Job. The varied contents of the book justify the concluding words of the author, ' We have found that the theme of water in the Old Testament discloses an unsuspected wealth and a vast variety '. The task which the author has undertaken was well worth doing and has been well carried through, though one suspects that the lexicologists will be better satisfied with it than the symbologists. S.H.H.

WEINGREEN, J. : *Practical Grammar for Classical Hebrew,* 2nd edition. 1959. Pp. xii+316. (Clarendon Press : Oxford University Press. Price : 21s. 0d.).

In this second edition of Professor Weingreen's now well known and much used Hebrew Grammar, first published in 1939, no changes have been made in the presentation of the grammar, the tables of verbs, nouns and adjectives, or the exercises. The chief changes are the substitution of b, g, k, etc., for bh, gh, kh, etc , the addition of fresh footnotes and the expansion of others, and the inclusion of a brief note on the construct-genitive relation of nouns involving an adjectival idea. The changes, though not substantial, were worthwhile making, and students should be helped further by them. D.W.T.

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